Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

Humber WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY and POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XII NO. 302 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1924 TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18	„ 24
Quarterly..	„ 8	„ 9	„ 12
Monthly ..	„ 3	„ 3/8	„ 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Agents, NABOTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
27th Dec. 1923	CHINA	MANTUA*	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th „	CHINA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th „	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st „	MALDERA		16,993
7th Feb	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st „	DEVANHA	MOREA*	16,911
28th „	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,047
14th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st „	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th „	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th „	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8,033
11th „	MALDERA		16,993
18th „	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th „	CHINA		7,952
16th „	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd „	ALEDONIA		7,622
30th „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£60 & £ 56
Second „	„ 52	„ 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,607
19th „	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th „	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th „	DUMANA	8,427
30th „	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA.
17th „	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER.
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
24th Dec.	KARAPARA	East & S Africa.
24th „	BARPETA	Basreh via Karachi. & P. Gulf Ports.
26th „	VARSOVA	Basreh via Karachi.
26th „	VARSOVA	Basreh via K'chi.
27th „	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th „	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX:— 122.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departu
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kameyama.	5303	th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th „	30th „
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	3rd Jan.	17th Jan.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya	..	7th „	22nd „
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	15th „	27th „
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	17th „	29th „

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone—20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep ar ture
*Amur Maru.	M. Sekijo	7770	11 Nov.	3rd Dec.
Alps Maru.	M. Kametaka	7790	25 „	13 „
CelebesMaru.	J. Kurimura	5863	12 Dec.	27 „
Luzon Maru.	J Katsumi	3980	17 „	31 „
Honolulu Maru.	R. Yamoni	5751	22 „	5 Jan.
BorneoMaru.	T. Motoshige	5864	26 „	9 „
Aitai Maru.	H. Meguro	7712	28 „	11 „
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	10 Jan.	24 „

*Steamers not calling at Hongkong.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscibers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription at very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers

Head Office:
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULT FOR 1923.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23 2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about 38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital Fls.60,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds Fls.42,705,032 £3,5.8,752

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welteveredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

OMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Muhim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:—
THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office: Toronto, Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 — — 20% Dividend declared previous years — 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- for /8, per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—6 Hare Street, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
O. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

"WELL-KNOWN"

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

And their parts are always obtainable at fixed prices in our following branches:—
Parel-Lalbag, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Barsi, Bijapur, Nasik, Manmad, Jalgaum, Dhulia, Nagpur, Khandwa, Ahmedabad, Balsar, Surat, Belgaum, Hubli, Kolhapur, Sangli, Guntakal, Akola, Amraoti, Yeotmal, etc.

V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd. Bombay No. 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TEACHER, very strong in English for a Local High School. Apply to Post Box No 108. General Post Office, Bombay.
A R560

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED—SMART and ACTIVE AGENTS to push the sale of 'Vermisuption' (the best insecticide). Liberal Commission allowed. Apply with one anna stamp to:—V. SAMBASIVA IYER, Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, Triplicane, Madras.
A 22185

WANTED—A HINDU CORRESPONDENT, strong in English. Graduate will be preferred, no Sunday leave. Apply only by post stating salary, age and qualification to Mr. P. MAWANI, Damoder Building, Princess Street.
A R561

WANTED—Two Marathi speaking HINDOO LADIES as TEACHERS to teach Their Highnesses the Princesses and Companions, one for the usual subjects of School curriculum and one for needle work, painting, etc: Pay according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars and testimonials to the HUZOOR SECRETARY, INDORE, before the 3rd January, 1925.
22361

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —1/6 per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE. Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE, (B) RAWALPINDI.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Nice Office FLATS on the Esplanade Road, facing the Rajabai Tower. Apply personally to the RECEIVER, High Court, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road
C R551

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

ELECTRIC MOTORS for A. C. and D. C. Circuits in all sizes from 1/4 BHP to 100 BHP for standard voltage. The INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
K 22305

WANTED— second-hand BOILER, ENGINE and 20 COTTON GINS. Must be in good working order. Mention full particulars as to their Makers, how long used, place where lying, minimum price, etc. Offer to ATTAR CHAND & CO., PATIALA.
K R562

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

1 LB. thin skin new WALNUTS, HAZEL NUTS, choicest selected dessert APPLES Rs. 5/8 each with postage. List of dried fruits on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
B R573

FINANCIAL.

A THOROUGHLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

WANTED.—A LOAN of Rs. 12,000 against security worth Rs. 40,000 repayable by 31st December 1925, or by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,000, interest 7½ per cent. Apply Box No. 1004, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MATRIMONIAL.

MARRIAGE ALLIANCE LAHORE.—Assists Parties seeking matches for their sons and daughters according to its scheme to the best of its Power. No Registration fee is charged and no reward amount is fixed. Whatever one gladly and voluntarily promises to pay on success, Alliance thankfully agrees. Write to-day for this most beneficial and cheapest scheme.
R532

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HONEY—Fresh Pure and White at 1/8 2 lbs. tin. Packing Postage extra. SALIG RAM & SONS, Honey suppliers, Chamba Via Dalhousie (PUNJAB).
T R547

FOR XMAS PRESENTS to friends in Europe, there is nothing which will be more appreciated than the famous Jaipur Brass artware. Apply for price list to S. DEVON AND CO., Jaipur City.
T 22190

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.
PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Saikhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 5 extra.
Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC, 1924.

THIS RAILWAY will run additional trains as follows:—

COLABA TO AHMEDABAD.—TUESDAY, 23rd December, departure 7-20 p.m. from Colaba halting at mail stopping stations. (This train will *not* stop at Grant Road) There will be limited accommodation for Inter Class Passengers. A Dining Car will be attached as far as Bulsar.

COLABA TO SURAT.—TUESDAY, 23rd December, departure 9-40 p.m. from Colaba stopping at all stations north of Virar except Dahisar, Saphala and Kelva Road.

SURAT TO COLABA.—THURSDAY, 1st January, 1925, departure Surat 1 p.m. and 9 p.m., halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the Undersigned Office.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay,
19th December, 1924.
22332

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PROFESSOR of PHYSIOLOGY, Medical College, Calcutta. The appointment is open to the medical profession generally in India. It is a whole time appointment. Private practice is not allowed, but the incumbent will be permitted to do consulting laboratory work subject to conditions laid down by Government. The tenure of the appointment is five years subject to extension at the discretion of Government.

2. If an officer in Government service is selected, his pay will be at the rates obtaining in the case of such officers holding professorial appointments.

3. If a private practitioner is selected—
(i) He will be allowed pay at Rs. 800—100/2—1500 per mensem.
(ii) His appointment will be terminable on one year's notice on either side.
(iii) The appointment is not pensionable; but the following General Provident Fund concessions will be allowed:—
Personal subscription at 8 1/3 per cent. of pay and Government contribution 75 per cent. of subscription credited half yearly. Interest will accumulate at the same rate as in the General Provident Fund.
(iv) The successful applicant will be required to execute an agreement.

4. College vacation will be allowed.

5. All applications must reach the SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, before the 15th January, 1925.
22333

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

IN connection with the Indian National Congress to be held at Belgaum during Christmas week, a temporary station named "Thalakwadi," situated about 2 miles South of Belgaum will be opened for passengers. Thalakwadi station is close to the Congress Camp.
All trains, except mail trains, will stop at this station on and from the 20th instant.
DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.
M. & S. M. Rly., Belgaum.
22342

NOTICE

AN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION and CATTLE SHOW will be held at Ellichpur (Berar) on the 3rd and 4th January 1925. All persons interested in Agriculture are cordially invited to send good specimens of various crops and cattle. The Exhibition contains a Forest and Industrial Section also and exhibits in the section will be welcome. Gold and Silver Medals, cups and Certificates will be awarded to the best Exhibits.
Firms dealing in Agricultural Machinery are requested to send implements at the show. Arrangements will be made for their demonstration.
All correspondence should be addressed to the VICE-PRESIDENT, Agricultural Exhibition, Ellichpur.
D. V. REGE,
President Agricultural Exhibition.
18-12-24.
22352

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,
(Incorporated in India.)

REPORT OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1924.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 6TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay on 23rd December, 1924, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1924.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1925 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th December, 1924 to 31st December, 1924 both days inclusive.
22324

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET.

A spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALA & CO., 11, Bastion Road, Fort Bombay.
538

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITS for the THIRTY-FOURTH EXHIBITION must be delivered at the TOWN HALL, Bombay on 3rd January, 1925, between 11 a.m to 5 p.m.
22350

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th December, 1924 at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74—76, Bora Bazar Street Fort, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of whom who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd December, 1924 to 7th January, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
VALABHDAS DAYAL & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 20th Decr. 1924. 22362

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "Honolulu Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd of December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson & Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of Block No: 4 of the Municipal Market, Dhulia, (estimated cost Rs. 40,786) and should reach the undersigned not later than 20th January, 1925.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 in cash as earnest money. Tender forms and other information can be obtained from the Chief Officer of the Municipality during office hours except on Sundays and holidays. Security deposit of Rs. 500 in cash will be required on acceptance of the tender by the General Body, and before work is started, and deduction will be made from all bills at 10 per cent. on the value of work done, and held as security deposit in addition.

3. The acceptance of the tender rests with the General Body who has reserved the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons.

SHAH GOVINDJI KHIMJI
President,
Dhulia City Municipality.
Municipal Office, Dhulia.
Dhulia, dated 18th December, 1924.
22344

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GORDHANDAS KARAMCHAND, a Merchant, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lalbag, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

JAGJIWAN KARAMCHAND, the Sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,
The 17th day of December, 1924.
Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
22359

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 4301 of 1924.

ISAAC SHALOM PENKER, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the Office of the Land Manager, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, residing at Oomerkhady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) CAPTAIN JACOB EZEKIEL TALKAR, L.M. & S., (2) MOSES ABRAHAM PINGLAY, (3) JUDAH SAMUEL CHARIKAR, (4) RAHAMIM REUBEN GADKAR, (5) ABRAHIM REUBEN BHINJEKER, (6) EZEKIEL DAVID NAGAOKER MAISTRY, (7) SASSOON BENJAMIN KOORULKER, (8) SOLOMAN SAMUEL WASKAR MAISTRY and (9) SOLOMAN MOSES WAKRULKAR (an Attorney of this Hon. Court) all of Bombay Jewish Inhabitants, the first, second and third being the President, Secretary and Treasurer and the rest being the members of the Managing Committee appointed by the Bene-Israelite Community belonging to the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, Bombay on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Bene-Israelite Community belonging to the said Gate of Mercy Synagogue, Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,
The Members of the Bene-Israelite Community belonging to the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, Bombay.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewalla on the 10th day of December, 1924, notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed in this Hon. Court by the Plaintiff abovenamed against the defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and on behalf of the Bene-Israelite Community belonging to the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, Bombay, praying as follows:—

(a) For a declaration that the resolution referred to in para 10 of the Plaint as well as those referred to in paras 13 and 16 are void and of no effect as against the Plaintiff.
(b) For a declaration that the Plaintiff continues to be notwithstanding the said resolutions a member of the said Jamat and that he is entitled to attend Meetings of the said Jamat and to enjoy and use all the rights and privileges of a member thereof.
(c) For an injunction restraining the Defendants from excluding or attempting to exclude the Plaintiff from exercising his rights and privileges as a member of the said Jamat and from giving effect to or attempting to give effect to the resolutions referred to in paras 10, 13 and 16 of the Plaint and.
(d) For the costs of this suit.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 16th day of February, 1925.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R.B. PATEL.

The 18th day of December, 1924.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT.
22360 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3286 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 15th day of September, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, R. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, R. 9 of the Civil Procedure Code.

RAMCHANDRA RAMVALLABH, a firm of Merchants, doing business as Commission Agents in Grains and Seeds at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) HIRALAL GANESHRAM, (2) VALLABHDAS GANESHRAM, both of Piparia, doing business in the name and firm of Ganeshramji Hiralal at Piparia in the District of Hosengabad ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, etc.

To,
VALLABHDAS GANESHRAM,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 6,588-9-0 and further interest at 9 per cent. on the said sum, costs of the suit and interest on judgment, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of January, 1925 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by a duly instructed Advocate with all your witnesses and evidence, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined ex-parte.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 19th day of September, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATELL.

This 19th day of September, 1924.
DIPCHAND B. SHAH,
for Messrs. Vrajlal and Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22358

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 23rd December, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of Messrs. H. A. Levy & Co., of Lahore and on account and risk of the concerned.

W H 247 V C—1 Case 6 Pieces all Wool Coating 54", 55" x 24 to 28 yds. piece.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Inventors Messrs. Abdulali Thaverbhai.

ex S.S. Cretafels

6 R AT 501 Co—No. 65/6-10; No. 122/4-5; No. 65/19-25.

11 Cases Tin Cash Boxes.

By order o fthe Bank and party concerned,

2 Cases Brass Telescopic Tubes.

6 Pieces Woollen Gaberdine and Cashmere Cloth.

12 Cases Moter Millors.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 24 BALES AND ONE LARGE LOT OF PRINTING PAPERS, ENVELOPES AND HAND CART ETC.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos Esqr. the Receiver in Suit No. 3851 of 1924 (J.B. Cooper vs. M.B. Cooper) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khetwady, third Parsiwada next to Wilson School house No. 31 the following:—

24 Bales and one large lot of loose reams of Printing Papers, such as Double Crown Double Demi, Double Royal, Ivory Card Papers, Art Papers, Envelopes and Hand Cart etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10.

"THE WANDERING JEW"

FEATURING ENGLAND'S GREATEST ACTOR
MATHESON LANG.

Supported by an all star cast including Hutin Britton and Isobel Elsom. A superb film version of E. Temple Thurston's wonderful play—the play which took London by storm. A stupendous production which opens in the time of Christ on Earth and concludes with the Spanish Inquisition. Marvellous scenes of the Crusades. A story of intense power impressive in its great beauty. Gorgeous and elaborate stage effects.

A VERITABLE TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT. UNANIMOUSLY DESCRIBED AS MATHESON LANG'S MOST BRILLIANT EFFORT.

A PICTURE YOU WILL GO TO SEE MORE THAN ONCE.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents

THIS WEEK

SITA VANVAS.

TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
Corner—Grant Road, Bombay

on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Dec. 1924 at 8 p.m.
SHARADA

on THURSDAY, the 25th Dec 1924 at 3 p.m.
VIDYAHARAN

on SATURDAY, the 27th Dec. 1924 at 8-30 p.m.
SHAP SAMBHRAM

on SUNDAY, the 28th Dec. 1924 at 3 p.m.
SAMSHAYAKALLOL

Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.)
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT
5-45; 8; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
Another Mighty Million-Dollar Universal Super-Jewel Picture
"FOOLISH WIVES"
featuring the Screen's greatest Director and Star,
VON STROHEIM
ALL THE ELEVEN PARTS COMPLETE
in one show. A splendid opportunity to see this Film from the beginning right upto the end.

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT
5-45; 8 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
Revolving Shows: Ticket-holders of Box, Sofa and 1st Class can enter the show any time, and see the remaining parts in the next show with the same ticket.

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT !
Another Glorious Superb Universal Production
"BLIND HUSBANDS"
A Complete Drama in 8 Reels featuring.
VON STROHEIM
in exactly the Similar role of the ardent admirer of Wine, Women and Love!
"BLIND HUSBANDS"
A Drama of thrilling incidents in the Alpine Mountains.
COMING SATURDAY NEXT
AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
JAMES McGRATH Ltd,
Presents.
"OUR CABARET"
TO-DAY CINEMA AT 6-30 p. m.
"THE GREEN TEMPTATION"
With BETTY COMPSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE IRON TRAIL"
Sensational Railroad Melodrama.

EMPRESS THEATRE
Note Change in Timings
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
"OVER THE HILL"
With MARY CARR.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22.

Clan Alpine, Lenox, Liverpool.
Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.
Honolulu Maru, Yamanai, Kobe.
Stakesby, Sawdon, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23.

General Petitti, Chumbina, Leith.
Algic, Harton, New York.
Gogra, Morgan, Colombo.

LOADING.

Dec. 22.

Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.
Steamer Bellview for Antwerp.
Steamer Honolulu Maru for Kobe.

S S Clan Alpine:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 5424 tons, Captain Lenox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1878 tons, Captain J Rowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Honolulu:—The O S K steamer Honolulu Maru, 3591 tons, Captain R Yamanai, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Stakesby:—The steamer Stakesby, 2906 tons, Captain A H Sawdon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S S General Petitti:—The Graham T Co's steamer General Petitti, 3509 tons, Captain M Chumbina, will sail to-day from harbour for Leith, with a general cargo.

S S Gogra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gogra, 3151 tons, Captain S A Morgan, will sail to-day from harbour for Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

S S Algic:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Algic, 2773 tons, Captain O J Harton, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 26th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 2nd January, Agent P and O Co.
Mooltan due about 9th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 16th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd January Agent, P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Naringa due about 12th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Mirzapore due about 3rd January, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 25th December, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Canterbury due about 29th December Agent K N Co.
City of Salisbury due about 23rd December, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 16th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 28th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macilwraith due about 6th January, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macferlane (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Keith (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Birmingham due about 31st December, Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sturmfels due about 25th December, Agent L Edward.
Axenfels due about 11th January, Agent L Edwards.
Liebenfels due about 9th January, Agent L Edward.
Birkenfels due about 21st January, Agent L Edward.
Wartenfels due about 31st January, Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Froyner due about 30th December, Agent **Graham T Co.**
Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 5th January, **Agent E D Sassoon and Co.**
Streefkerk, due about 25th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdijk due about 15th February. Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cherea due about 6th January, Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 25th December, **Agent M Italiana.**
Aquileia due about 31st December Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 31st January, Agent Italiana.
Andijk due about 4th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 25th December, **Agent F F Campbell Co.**
Comeric due about 12th January, Agent F Campbell Co.
Kazumbe due about 18th January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Egremont due about 9th Janlary, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Luzon Maru due about 24th December, **Agent O S Kaisha.**
Borneo Maru due about 27th December **Agent O S Kaisha.**
Sado Maru due about 3rd January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Altai Maru due about 29th December, Agent O S Kaisha.
Atago Maru due about 7th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 10th January Agent O S Kaisha.
Muroran Maru due about 11th January; Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 15th January N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 11th January, Agnt P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th December, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 22.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—119 cwts kang seed, 682 cwts dill seed, J Dayall; 17 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji; 100 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 50 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co; 1313 cwts gram, G Sachdina and Co; 21 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 93 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd; 15 bales wool, J Rahimtoola and Co; 85 bales wool, V Oomersey; 32 bales wool, G Gumanmall; 246 bales wool, Volkart Bros; 50 bales wool, K Esmail; 100 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Philadelphia:—61 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey and Co.

For Marseilles:—250 cwts gum benjamin, C Jivanlal and Co; 51 cwts gum Arabic, 50 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 15 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji and Co; 50 cwts cashew nuts, R Purshottam; 35 cwts bees wax Amin and Sons; 72 cwts dry casings, Ad Meyer; 55 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

For New York:—9 bales woollen carpets and bags, Fleming Shaw and Co Ltd.

For Piraeus:—7 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S S Caledonia for London:—15 bales goat skins tanned, 2 bales sheep skins tanned, A Abdoola and Co; 100 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 13 bundles woollen carpets, K B H Karimbaksh and Son; 4000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 50 bales cow hides tanned, P E Boyce and Son; 6000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Katherine Park for Hull:—18000 cwts cotton seed, 2000 cwts castor seed, 1999 cwts gram, Volkart Bros.

For Swansea:—1850 tons bauxite ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—100 cwts gum olibanum, 20 cwts zedoary roots, E Virjee and Co; 531 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Khimji Visarm and Co; 110 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Venice:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 552 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Grange Park for Barcelona:—150 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 2000 cwts rape seed, 2000 cwts groundnuts, 3300 cwts linseed, 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Genoa:—110 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros Ltd; 55 bales cotton, A Durst; 55 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co; 440 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Hohenfels for Hamburg:—105 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 18 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 1000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 42 cwts gum karaya, N Moolji and Co; 2 pots ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros; 16 cwts cashew nuts, Amin and Sons; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 72 cwts appricot, G Sachidina.

For Amsterdam:—200 cwts bonemeal, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd.

For Havre:—84 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
For Ghent:—181 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
For Pasages:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
For Antwerp:—63 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Bassano for Middlesborough Docks:—1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

For Hull:—6000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Algic for New York:—2000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 50 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co.

For Philadelphia:—10 bales goat hair, Deccan Trading Co Ltd.

S S Trevethse for Antwerp:—200 bales hemp, D M Doongaji; 4000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd; 3776 cwts crushed bones, Hollingshurst and Co Ltd; 172 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 55 bales cotton, Khimjee Visram and Co; 220 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

For Buenos Ayres:—140 bales cotton, Hirjee Nensey and Co.

For Constantinople:—124 cwts mehdi powder, 12 cwts cowries, A K Habiboola.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, A Durst.

S S Cape Cross for Valencia:—11000 cwts groundnuts, 1000 cwts castor seed, 2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 2000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Osaka:—22 bales wool, Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 600 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokkaichi:—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—600 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Toba Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 22.

S S Sardinia from Kobe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—15 cases enamelled ware, 35 cases empty match boxes, 15 cases glass bottles, 20 cases cotton crape, 18 cases glassware, 335 cases glass bangles, 75 cases celluloid bangles, 1766 pieces lumber, 79 bales cotton shirting.

From Shanghai:—6 cases white candles, 70 bags 537 cases tea, 37 cases silk yarn, 174 cases pongees and silk piece-goods, 6 cases 15 packages 130 bales silk, 75 bales cotton yarn, 15 bales cotton shirting.

From Hongkong:—50 packages tea, 288 rolls matting, 15 baskets China root, 500 bundles 310 bales cassia, 100 bales hemp, 12 cases silk, 41 cases ginger, 39 cases silk piece-goods, 20 cases cotton socks, 20 cases preserves.

From Singapore:—50 drums turpentine, 777 bags sago flour, 4036 pieces planks.

From Penang:—131 bags pearl tapioca, 66 ingots tin, 400 slabs tin.

From Colombo:—3 boxes bar gold, 27 bales cotton piece-goods, 250 bags sugar.

From Sydney:—30 ammonia cylinders, 20 cases lotol, 48 casks primer jus, 106 casks 36 pipes tallow.

From Auckland:—3 boxes gold bullion.

S S Varsova from Busreh, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—126 cases silver coins, 9 cases currency notes, 10 cases 220 bundles 3525 baskets 101 bags dates, 19 bags scrap brass, 106 bags beans, 36 bags almond seed, 252 bags almonds.

From Karachi:—24 bags potatoes, 151 bags pomegranates.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1924.

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England	S/S Hakodate Maru.	23rd Dec.	6-30 p.m.
2. Austria and Italy			
3. Japan (superscribed)			
4. Shanghai "			
5. Singapore "			
6. Shanghai			
7. Straits Settlements			
8. Mauritius and Reunion			
9. Reunion			
10. South Africa			
11. Australia			

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 22.

The Western depression in deep and widespread and its centre is still in West Bushire, but is giving clouds as far east on the United Provinces and rain in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

Quetta and Chaman report a quarter of an inch of rain each.

Forecast:—Extension into the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 21.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.962 inches.

Temperature of Air	77.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.4 "
Dew Point	64.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	64% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8 "
Minimum do. do.	72.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E, WNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	135 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
M.	22	6	52	26	2	22	1	4	20	10
		20	25	26	5		13	50	17	5
Tu.	23	8	0	26	6	23	2	21	20	6
		21	25	27	9		14	42	16	4
W.	24	9	4	27	0	24	3	23	19	10
		22	16	29	1		15	31	15	3
Th.	25	10	1	27	7	25	4	20	19	1
		23	4	30	2		16	19	14	5
Fri.	26	10	56	28	1	26	5	14	18	4
		23	52	30	11		17	8	13	11
Sat.	27	14	58	26	5	27	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	28	0	37	31	2	28	6	51	17	5
		12	36	28	3		18	39	14	4

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 23 (Tues) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 7m.
Dec. 24 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 8m.
Dec. 25 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 8m
Dec. 26 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 27 (Sat). Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 9m.
Dec. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Dec. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 10m
Dec. 30 (Tues) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m
Dec. 31 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 11m

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, 22nd December 1924.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone and Century	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34–40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	6	3
Century per lb.	1	5	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	3
Long Cloth (Light weight), No. 5202–5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	9
Pearl per lb.	1	6	3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	6	3
Long Cloth × Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	3
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	9
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	0
David per lb.	1	4	3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1	4	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	6
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	9
Textile per lb.	1	5	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	6	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	4	0
Phoenix per piece	6	4	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	4	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	8	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6	10	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	9	0
Bombay United per piece	7	6	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	4	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	14	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	10	0
Hindustani	11	12	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, December 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th December 1924.

Cotton	13105	Bales.
Wheat	6192	Cwts.
Linseed	2877	"
Rapeseed etc	260	"
Gingellyseed	3357	"
Poppyseed	100	"
Groundnuts	11769	"
Castorseed	211	"
Rice	5809	"
Myrabollams	2543	"
Cottonseed	41663	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	424	"
Jowar	99	"
Masur	414	"
Barley	48	"
Bajri	3051	"
Coal	768	Tons.

BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL.

COSSIMBAZAR'S ADDRESS.

The Annual session of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal (All-India Religious Association) was held during the second week of December in Calcutta under the presidentship of the Maharaja of Darbhanga. The session was attended by a large number of Hindus, including Swamis, Pandits, Princes and other stalwarts of Hindu religion. The Maharaja of Cossimbazar, chairman of the Reception Committee, after welcoming the President, delegates and visitors, in the course of his address, traced the Development of Hindu religion in all its stages. Referring to the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal the Maharaja said:—

"It needs no gainsaying to assert that our country has been the time honoured home of the Sanatan Dharma in the world, and the fountain head of all spiritual thoughts and cultures throughout the world. Dharma of a people forms in fact the vitality of the nation, fertilises its thought, exercises its feeling and provides it with hope and consolation. Dharma is necessary for purifying the mind, ennobling the soul and heartening the existence. And in asmuchas cicilization consists of progress, an institution which aimed at the religious, spiritual, social and educational advancement of all Hindus should spring into existence through the mighty efforts of all Hindus who had been inspired by a desire of the revival of the Sanatan Dharma. As an humble Hindu having the sheet anchor of my life in the Sanatan Dharma I cannot but feel proud of the aims and aspirations of the organizers of the movement, and even pray that the Institution might fulfil the laudable objects for which it was founded."

Speaking on the development of Sanatan Dharma and the advent of Varnashram Dharma the Maharaja said:—

During the Vedic period the creedal, cultural, and vocational activities of the Hindus functioned quite smoothly within the social structure without any split or rub. The people lived a simple pastoral life. Their needs were few, and their activities limited. They believed in one God-head and looked upon the various forces and phases of Nature as different manifestations of the one Supreme Diety. The Sanatan Dharma with them was purely thiestic creed without its later day excrescences. But a dark cloud was slowly forming itself to envelop the pure atmosphere of the Sanatan Dharma towards the close of the vedic period.

As years rolled on, in the great march of Time, branching off from the main groups of the people took place. In pursuit of wealth and occupation the isolated groups scattered themselves far and wide and in time forgot all connection with the main body. Cravings of Nature and necessity for existence required them to form connection with other people with different creed, culture, and occupation. Exceptional circumstances thus arose and novel conditions in the social, political, and religious life of the new groups imperatively demanded a change and needed an adjustment. As humanity is ever progressing in order to facilitate such progress and carry on the function of the newly created social organism, people had to divide themselves up into definite groups with duties and functions of each being clearly defined and differentiated. Such was briefly the history of the advent of the Varnasrama Dharma, by which is meant the rights and disabilities observances, and ceremonies that were to be followed by the pure castes of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras.

PAURANIC AGE.

Time progressed as usual and the institution of the Varnasrama Dharama continued its existence without any pique or prejudice on the part of any section of the people till about the Buddhist period Buddha's teachings attracted many followers from far and wide. The classes hitherto held under the sway of the caste were much impressed by the novel doctrines and accepted them in large numbers. And for a time the very existence of the Varnasrama Dharma was threatened. Conflicts followed among the supporters of the rival religious systems. Numerous were the seceders from the cult of the Sanatan Dharma and if from no other but for avoiding the inequities of the caste system people flocked to the religion of Lord Buddha. On the other hand in course of time the antipathy of the superior caste to the low became keener and keener. The lower castes although accorded some thought of existence in the social life of the people were denied total participation in the religious and cultural existence. Such a condition of things bred bitterness in the lower castes engendring in the long run estrangement and enmity for the higher. This was the stage on which the Varnasrama Dharma had arrived towards the close of the period known as the Pouranik Age in our history.

THE RENAISSANCE.

With the still further advance of time such changes as communalism regionalism and sectionalism caused the people to forget completely the utility of the Vernasram Dharma into existence. Thus about this period that cant and dogma over weighed the institution and heavily handicapped the peaceful evolutions in society through it. When such became the state of social and national life there came into being many scholars of repute who bestirred themselves to revive the Sanatan Dharma and refined Varnasrama Dharma. As a result of their labours many Dharma Shastras originated some of which have left abiding results on the Hindu religious system. One of such men who needs special mention here was the immortal Manu.

When this Shastrakar realised the decaying influence of Buddhism he interpreted Shastras in accordance with the spirit of the times rather rigidly obvious with the intention of throwing out what hindered progress of the Hindu faith and gave his dicta on the various topics affecting the social and religious life of the Hindus in the most lucid and up-to-date way. The hordes of outlandish peoples that had already come under the influence of Lord Buddha's religion were innumerable and their manners and customs faith and observances materially differed from the followers of the Sanatan Dharma. It was reasonably apprehended then that if these peoples were to be let into the fold of the Sanatan the existence of the Dharma itself would be jeopardised and there would be great confusion in the society.

DEGRADATION IN NATIONAL LIFE.

Reasonably therefore Dharma-shastrakaras put up a stern attitude towards them and would on no account admit them to the rights and privileges of the Varnasrama Dharma. The most arbitrary and impossible lines were created to put them off. Absence of history and chronicles coupled with the disappearance of what little remained in manuscript caused erroneous views and beliefs to rear their heads followed by degradation and recrimination on the one hand and sectarianism and scepticism on the other. A sort of social cleavage was brought about by such conditions with the result that reasonable intermingling and healthy fusion of the races and cohesion of the body politic as a whole was found impossible to form a solid compact body to resist foreign inroades upon the religious and political life of the country.

There was no change for the better as time proceeded onwards towards modern times till about a couple of centuries before the advent of the Europeans in this country a fresh band of Hindu scholars took up the interpretation of the Sastras in the different provinces and in so doing further narrowed down the scope of the Sanatan Dharma, each giving it a light according to his individual taste and understanding, and thus caused fresh five schools of thoughts to arrive. The great Hindu nation hide-bound by superstition of ages and consequent lifelessness, failed to attain that political strength, and freedom which the other nation of the East and West attained.

Referring to the work before the Mahamandal the Maharaja said:—

The prospect of work that is still to be done is so vast that no one can say how all the work can be achieved. It is beset with difficulties that are formidable in nature and which will tax to the utmost all the patience, all the resources and all the devotion of the workers. We shall have to be content with service though it be through failures, we must not forget that no service is nobler or more inspiring than such service for the regeneration of our eternal religion. Need I impress upon you that we shall be working indirectly for the uplift of a country which God has endowed richly in all respects but man has always rejected to serve it well. That is why the renowned Indian Publicist has said:—"The longer one lives, observes and thinks, the more deeply does he feel there is no country on the face of the earth, which suffers less from political evils and more from self-inflicted or self-accepted or self-created and therefore avoidable evils than the Hindu Community."

"Mind you sirs, we have to free ourselves from this just reproach. The task now in hand is to cope with the present depressing condition of the Sanatan Dharma and to enable the Hindu Society to keep tone to the eternal and unchanging Hindu ideals, and to save the Hindu community from the impending catastrophe of a dissolution. To dispel the dense darkness of ignorance of ages, to eradicate the superstitions of centuries, to teach people to hope and dare great things to relieve the almost endless miseries of this country are objects worthy of the most heroic souls. If ever there was a truly noble work for any people it is now before us."

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS

The following are the full text of the resolutions passed at the annual session of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal:—

I. "This meeting of the Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal strongly holds that with a view to strengthening and rejuvenating the Sanatan Dharma it is necessary (a) to establish Varnashrama Dharma Sabhas in all important centres (b) to encourage widely the performance of religious worship, meditation and kirtan, (c) to hold religious discourses and Kathas, (d) to arrange religious instructions and training of boys at home by parents and guardians, (e) to popularise religious and moral dramas and (f) to employ preachers and organise bands of voluntary workers (Dharma Sewaks) and Bhajan Mandalis to carry on propaganda work and render other services on lines indicated above."

II. (a) "This meeting strongly protests against the Hindus being classed as non-Moslem—an anamolous expression designed for the Hindus for the first time in the terms of the Government of India Act in matter of representation under the Reforms Scheme and strongly urges the Government to provide separate representation of the Sanatan Dharma Hindu as a community in various legislatures of this country with due regard to their numerical strength and position as its absence constitutes grave danger to the interests of the Sanatan Dharma Hindus."

(b) "That this meeting calls upon the Hindu voters to give preference to deserving orthodox Hindu candidates while exercising the franchise of election to the various legislatures and public bodies and if thus be not possible, they should take care to obtain pledges from the candidates whom they decide to support to the effect that the candidates, if returned, would safeguard the interests of the Hindu religion and would, on no account, countenance any legislation or measure which may directly or indirectly be calculated to run counter to the established usages, traditions or belief of the orthodox Hindus."

(c) "That legislation connected with Hindu religion or society or any religion whatsoever should on no account be introduced into any legislature and that legislation affecting Hindu religion should never be considered and passed by non-Hindus and non-believers in the Dharma Shastras; and that it is imperatively necessary that such prohibition should immediately be provided in the rules governing the Indian legislative bodies."

DR. GOUR'S BILL CONDEMNED.

III. "That this meeting condemns Dr. Gour's Religious Endowment and the Age of Consent Bills introduced into the Legislative Assembly as interfering with Hindu religion and subversive of its religious and social system expounded by the Rishis in Dharma Shastras."

IV. "That this meeting recognising the supreme necessity of Goraksha (cow preservation) on religious as well as economic grounds resolves that suitable steps be taken to prevent cow slaughter and take necessary step conducive to the improvement and preservation of cattle by peaceful means and attempts made to secure sympathy of other communities for this sacred object."

V. (a) "That inasmuch as imparting of religious instruction in all public schools as part of curriculum of studies has been sanctioned by the Government of Behar and Orissa and also allowed by the United Provinces Government as permissive and to be arranged by religious leaders, this meeting trusts that the Government of Bengal and other Provinces will also introduce this much needed reform and that the text books for religious education published by Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and already approved by the Government of Bengal and Central Provinces as well as by some of the Indian states be adopted for being taught to the students as basis for such instruction and that if necessary, new text books be prepared for the purpose and such instruction be gradually extended also to College classes.

(b) "That the compulsory teaching of the Bible to Hindu students in Educational institutions in the guise of either a text book of literature or otherwise should be discontinued altogether in absence of teaching of their own religion as such teaching is regarded by the parents as means of influencing plastic minds of our youths in favour of Christian religion."

VI. "That an appeal be issued to all Hindus for contributing their mite in aid of the scheme for the training of the sacred river Jamna at Brindaban as formulated by the Jamna Training Association."

AN APPEAL TO SANYASINS.

VII. "That the meeting invites the Sadhus and Sanyasis to take the lead in resuscitating Sanatan Dharma and uplifting the fallen condition of its followers and carry on necessary preaching and propaganda work for the attainment of the said object."

VIII. "That this meeting thinks it highly essential that suitable steps should be taken to vigorously defend the cause of Santan Dharma against all attacks, external or internal and prevent Hindus going astray from their true religion."

IX. (a) "That in the opinion of this meeting the institution called the "Varanashi Vidya Parishad" and the "Hindu" College of Divinity" established at Benares under the preachers and teachers of Hindu religion deserves support as they fulfil a great need of the times."

(b) "That it is necessary to devise a proper scheme of imparting suitable instruction combined with religion for Hindu girls and widows on national lines to effect their uplift and guard them against evil influences."

(c) "That it is necessary that steps be taken to carry into effect the resolutions already passed by the Mahamandal at its previous annual sittings as far as possible."

(d) "That this meeting commends the Bharat Dharma Syndicate Ltd a Joint Stock Company, established at Benares for publishing national works and papers, to the attention of the Hindu public for special encouragement and support."

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 640
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 690
Bank's buying D D Frcs 680
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 216½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 283½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.71 1/8
London—Paris Frcs 87.20
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.20
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.50
London—Rome Liras 110.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady but quiet market. Exchange market closed steady with sellers for ready T. T. on London at 1s. 6 1/16d.

London, Dec. 20.

Rentes 3 per cent 50 ex.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Small offerings quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.
20th Exchange in Warsaw 24.45
19th Exchange in Belgium 94.30

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.48
Christiania	31.16
Amsterdam	11.65
Switzerland	24.39
Belgium	94.48
Athens	257.50

New York, Dec. 20.
Demand Bills 47075 (previous 47087)
London, Dec. 20
Exchange on London in Paris 8725

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 20.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 20½

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Dec. 20.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 3/8 no change.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 93 no change.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8 no change.
Conversion Loan £73 7/8 no change.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/4 no change.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £116. no change
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/4 no change.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 no change
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 1/4 no change.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 57 no change

BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 22.
Sovereigns ready, Rs. 14/3
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 14/1/6.
Bar gold rready, Rs. 22/2
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/1
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72/8
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 72/7
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 72/3.

London, Dec. 20.
Bar gold ready, s. 88/7
Silver ready, d. 32/5
Silver forward, d. 32/6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—India bought. China sold. Very little business doing.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Three months 3 15/16 per cent.
Six months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY.
Call 2½ per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 4½ per cent.
Six months 5½ per cent.
Tone of money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bank's selling T T Ready 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying T T ready 1/8
Bank's selling T T Jany. 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T Jany. 5/32
Bank's selling T T Febry. 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying T T Febry. 1/8
Bank's selling T T March 1/6
Bank's buying T T March 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T Aprril 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 15/16.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 22.
3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66/9
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/1
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/1
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97-9
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent. due 1930 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/3
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/10
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-47 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 22.
There was a good rise in several scrips and market closed quite steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.
Imperial 1405, India 72/8, Central Bank 22/6 and Eastern Bank 77.

COTTON MILLS.
Abd. Advance 417/8, Apollo 17/4, Bombay Cotton 520, Bombay Dyeing 903/12, Bradbury 900, Century 453/12, Cent. India 522/8, Colaba Land 161/4, Coorla 155, Crescent 241/4, Currim 410, Dawn 605, Edw. Sassoon 185, E. D. Sassoon 1/9, Fazulbhoy 388/3, Gokak 102/8, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 392/8, Jamshed Mfg. 125, Kastoorchand 118/12, Khatao 181/4, Kohinoor 1230, Laxmi Cotton 4690, Madhowji 371/4, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2700, Morarji 2475, New Great 393/12, New City 292/8, Pahani 340, Pearls 590, Phoenix 555, Simplex 215, Swadeshi 622/8, Tata Mill 171/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1630.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Andhra Valley 347/8, Alcock 186/4, B. Burma 317/8, B. Burma N. I. 72/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 4/9, Bomvay Tramway 86/4, Bombay Steam 65, Bundi Cement 8/10, Katni Ord. 50, Katni Defd. 140, New India 11/12, Shivrajpur 47, Tata Iron Ord. 11/4, Tata Iron Defd. 86/4, Tata Hydro 750 and Scindia Steam 6/4.

SHARES.

London, Dec. 20.
Hongkong Bank £140.
Chartered Bank £20 5/8
National Bank £48.
P. and O. Bank £10 7/8
Eastern Bank £6 1/8

FREIGHT COAL.
Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13/-

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

December 22.

A drop of 4 to 11 points has been reported to-day in New York futures. Liverpool has been 4 to 7 points down. The market declined on hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 20th instant as under:—

"Think that the ginnings indicate an yield considerably above the Government estimate."

The American ginning report published on Saturday in New York and received here yesterday give the quantity of cotton ginned up to 12th December as 12,796,000 bales against 12,225,000 bales up to 1st instant previous report, and 9,554,100 bales last year.

This report was in accordance with general expectations and the market consequently showed no movement of importance either one way or the other. Judging by the record ginning figure it seems to us as if the final crop outturn will exceed the Government estimate of 13,150,000 bales and we, therefore, expect to see easier markets ruling in the near future.

The undertone of our market at the moment is barely steady and we do not look for much change before the New Year, but thereafter we expect that tendency will be downwards as the crops which have been delayed by recent rains should then be moving freely and create a certain amount of pressure.

A small setback being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 451½ i.e. half a rupee lower than Saturday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and one Japanese firm were moderate sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 447. Around this level Bazar operators and other Commission Houses bought lifting the market to Rs. 450 the same closing at Rs. 448½. At Cotton Green the bazar opened at Rs. 447½ and declining to Rs. 446 on some selling closed easy at Rs. 447 on bazar operators and Commission Houses buying.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 434 and dropped to Rs. 431 on Shroffs selling, but again improved to Rs. 434½ on general buying and the market closed at Rs. 433. Whilst Oomra March opening at Rs. 428 declined to Rs. 424½ on Commission Houses selling and improving to Rs. 427½ on Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 426. F G Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 374 and going down to Rs. 373 closed at Rs. 375. Whilst March opened at Rs. 372 and touching Rs. 370½ closed at Rs. 372.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet on Saturday and the demand was limited to nice fine quality.

To-day's tenders are nil.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 22.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	447
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan. ..	373
" "	March	370
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	431
" " ..	March	424

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 22.

Description,	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	415	395
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	468	453

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 22.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	448
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan. ..	374
" "	March	371
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	433
" " ..	March ..	426

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 20.
Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan./Feb. 18½
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Jan./Feb. 19 3/8
Tone:—Firmer in American demand.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, 22nd December 1924.

New York Market 20th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.54	Dec.		23.46	—08
23.62	Jan.	23.45—17	23.51	—11
24.01	Mar.		23.95	—06
24.38	May		24.32	—06
24.52	Jul.		24.48	—04
24.00	Oct.		24.02	+02

New York spot on 19th Dec., 24.00 —
New Orleans .. .. 23.90 —
New York spot on 20th Dec., 23.95 —05
New Orleans .. .. 23.75 —15

Telegraphic market advices:—Small but steady market January highest 23.52 11.59 a.m.), lowest 23 34 (10.17 a.m.) range 18 points. Guniers report.

	1924/25	1923/24	1922/23
Ginned to 12th Dec.	12,796,000	9,554,117	9,488,852
Final ..	?	10,159,498	9,729,306
	1921/22	1920/21	1919/20
Ginned to 12th Dec.	7,790,656	10,876,263	9,396,646
Final ..	7,977,778	13,270,970	11,325,532

Liverpool Market 20th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.13	Jan.			13.09	—04
13.19	Mar.	13.11—08	13.14—05	13.15	—04
13.28	May	13.21—07	13.20—08	13.24	—04
13.30	July			13.26	—04
13.01	Oct.			12.94	—07
	Egyptian				
26.75	Jan.			26.85	+10
25.85	May			25.90	+05
25.00	Mar.			25.00	—
20.70	Nov.			20.75	+05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 200,000.

(2) Undertone good Hedge selling., Trade fixing call sales.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 22, Ready Dec.

Bengal Superfine	M.G. ..	..	..
"	Fine M.G. ..	410	..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	385	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G. ..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	380/85	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G. ..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine			
	M.G. ..	475/80	480
Nagpur	.. ..	475/80	480
Yeotmal .. "	M.G. ..	465/70	..
Pulgaon .. "	" ..	470	480
Dhamangaon "	" ..	465	..
Amraoti .. "	" ..	460/65	480
Khamgaon-Akola	" ..	460/62	480
Mulkapur	" " ..	460	..
Khandesh	" " ..	455/60	..
	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G. ..	..	480
"	Fully Good " ..	..	..
Muthia	Fine " ..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G. ..	..	..
Coompta	M.G. ..	..	..
Westerns	" ..	540	..
"	H.G. ..	..	..
Miraj	M.G. ..	540	..
Cambodia	" ..	550/560	..

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8,000 Bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 Bales.
Mid Americans Spot.—Universal Standard 13.33 quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 29.00

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	
December	13.09	—.04
January	13.09	—.04
February	13.10	—.04
March	13.15	—.04
April	13.17	—.04
May	13.24	—.04
June	13.23	—.04
July	13.26	—.04
August	13.18	—.05
September	13.10	—.06
October	12.94	—.07
November	12.85	—.07
December	12.81	—.07

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.

December	27.55 plus	.10
January	26.85 "	.10
February	26.40 "	.05
March	25.90 "	.05
April	25.45	no change
May	25.00 "	
June	24.40 "	
July	23.80 "	
August	23.55 "	
September	23.00 plus	.05
October	22.60 "	.50
November	20.75 "	.05

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Dec. 20

Total in Sight 9,504.000 Bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 418,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 99,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 4,855,000 Bales
Other Visible Supply 161,000 Bales.
Total Sales 33,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 900 Bales.
East Indian Stock 7000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 1500 Bales.
East Indian Actual Export 300 Bales.
American Afloat 330,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 6,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 448,000 Bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 20.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 87000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5000
Day's Exports to Continent nil.
Futures at New York.—

January	23.51	—.11
March	23.95	—.06
May	24.32	—.05
July	24.48	—.04
Spot Cotton at New York	23.95	—.06
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.75	—.15

Futures at New Orleans.—

March	23.84	—.12
May	24.16	—.8

Fairs Rio coffee (No. 7 quality) 22 7/8
Silver Foreign mined 67 3/4

Washington, Dec. 20.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton ginned up to 13th December as 12,796,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON SPOTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 20

SCINDE.—	
Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15
BENGAL.—	
Good	11.40
Fully Good	11.85
Fine	12.25
OMRA.—	
Good	11.50
Fully Good	12.00
Fine	12.50
BROACH.—	
Good	11.75
Fully Good	12.15
Fine	12.55

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 20.

Karachi Barley Dec/Jan. sellers 42/6
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 2,315,000 quarter.

WHEAT

London, Dec. 20.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 64/6
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 65
Tone:—Firmer fair trade dearer America.
Australian Dec./Jan. sellers 65/9
Choice White Karachi Jan./Feb. sellers 63/6, March/Jan. paid buyers 60/6, March/Jan. sellers 61.
Soft Red Karachi Jan./Feb. sellers 62/6
Ni 1 Club Bombay April/March London quoted 64.
No 2 Club Bombay April/March London quoted 63/6
No 2 Club Calcutta Jan./Feb. paid buyers 61.
Cargoes Paid:—Choice White Karachi Jan. 63.
Cargoes Paid:—West Australian Dec. 65/9.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec/Jan. sellers £24 3/8.
Linseed Tone:—Firm—better tendency—little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Dec. quoted 47/6.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Jan/April paid sellers 48.
Linseed afloat:—46000 Tons.

London, Dec. 20.

Linseed Argentine La Plata Dec./Jan. quoted 22½. Jan./Feb. paid 22 9/16. Better Tone rather dearer little business reported.
Cotton seed Bombay Dec/Jan. sellers £11.
Tone:—rather easier.
Castorseed Bombay Jan./Feb sellers £24

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 20.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 20/3.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 17/6.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 17/1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 17/3½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 17/3½.
19th Cuban Sugar Feb./March 13/9.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 22, 5 p.m.

Ready prices remained unchanged with good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 6,100 bags, showing a good record of offtake.

Java Forward Prices record a drop of 2 to 3d. per cwt and New Crop Forward Prices record a drop of 1 to 2d in Saturday's closing quotations. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices Forward Delivery register a rise of 2d in Dec. and of 1d in Jan/Feb/March shipment in Saturday's closing levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/2 per cwt.
Shipment Dec Sh. 19/4 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 19/8 per cwt F B H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh. 17/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/10 per cwt F B H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 16/10 per cwt F B H.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 17/3 per cwt F B H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.
Shipment Dec Sh. 16/10 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 17/6 per cwt F B H.

RAPESEED

London, Dec. 20.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov./Dec. sellers £23.
Toria Dec./Jan. 21 1/4 Dull, easier.
Brown Cawnpore Nov./Dec. sellers £22 5/8.
Business was done to-day in Wheat Choice White Karachi Jan. £63.
Parcel Choice White Karachi May/June 60½

The Perfect Xmas Present

WEIGHT FOR WEIGHT & RUPEE FOR RUPEE THERE IS GREATER VALUE IN THE GOOD MAXWELL THAN IN ANY OTHER CAR.

IT IS THE ONLY CAR IN WHICH YOU CANNOT RUIN THE ENGINE BY WANT OF OIL.

Bosch Magneto: Wonderful Springing: Astounding Economy
Zenith Carburettor: Complete Equipment: Perfect Reliability.

Prices Greatly Reduced.
Cash or Hire Purchase

Sole Agents:
THE AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LTD.,
5-12, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

The Good MAXWELL

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December 22.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	417-8	..	427-8
Bombay Cotton	520	..	520
Bombay Dyeing	900	205	10-903-12
Century	440-45	447-8-451-4	453-12
Nagpur	520-22-8-21-4	20-522-8	522-8
Colaba	160-62-8	60-4-162 8	162-8
Crescent	232-8	36-4-241-4	241-4
Indore	381-4-85	90-395	96-4-391-4
Kohinoor	1220	..	1220
New Great	390-92-8	91-4-395	97-8-395
Pearl	543-12-46-4	47-8-555	56-4-550
Phœnix	552-8	..	555
Bharucha	101-4	..	101-4
Simplex	217-8	1312-2-17-8	216-4
Swan	1040	..	1040
Swadesh	622-8	622-8	622-8
Pabni	335	..	335
Fazal	880	81-4-885	87-8-882-8
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata Mill	177-8	..	171-4
Globe	52-8	..	52-8
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	372-8-70	371-4	371-4
Finlay	750	..	750
Gokak	101-4	..	101-4
Edward Sassoon	185	..	185
Meyer Sassoon	126	..	125
Alcock	186-4	..	186-4
Bombay Burma Old ..	303-12	..	317-8
Bombay Elec Tram ..	86-4	..	85-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	63-12	..	65
Bundi Cement	8-12	..	8-8
Central S. Mining	26	..	26-8
Indian Cement	40	..	37-8
Tata Steel Ordy	11-4	11-4	11-4
Tata Steel Defd.	36-4-35	35-10	36-4

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

3RD WINTER MEETING.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(First race starts at 2-15 p.m.)

THE X'MAS PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs. 41 yards.

Eddy 9-10, Cintra 8-12, Wasp 8-8, Kaser Girl 8-5, Whit Week 8-4, Krishna Kumari 7-12, Husky 7-12 Huon River 7-0, Belvedere 7-0, Crushed Glass 6-10.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Distance 1 Mile. Piccolo 9-0 Pomme Anna 8-10, Musk Rat 8-6, Etheldene 8-5, Catchup 8-5, Joe's Luck 8-4 Lomo 7-2.

Top weight accepting being under 9st, it is raised to that weight and the others equally.

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

My Realm 9-2, Courier 9-0, Foreman 8-12, Velocity 7-2, Aspasia 6-12.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Waterloo 9-12, Karikata 9-10, Amin 9-9, Hatchel 9-2, Marshal Petain 9-1, Andolis 8-13, Kooleb 8-13 Chieftain 8-12, Moyeed 8-10, Silver Streak 8-10 Safety 8-8, Costa Rica 8-5, White Boy 8-5, Mahir 8-4, Shums 8, Khataf 8, Sinnan 7, Peninsula 6-10.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Dayspring 9-7, Poor Box 9-2 Dollarina 9-0, White Dart 8-13, Mimi 8-12 Ceremony 8-12, Cylvern 8-9 Golden Vision 8-8 Golden Gleam 7-13, Fleeting Favour 7-12, Arrowy 7-10.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile.

Mootrub 8-7, Some Beauty late Zubeida 8-12 Jussoor late Kahailan 9-2, Mehtab 9-4, Bahar 9-0 Dahes 8-3, Million 9-12 Yellow Silk 9-0 Mushrif 8-8, Rex 8-12, Elser 7-12, Peach Bitter late Mudhafari 9-2, Janice 8-7, Toonah 9-0 Soosor 8-3, Little Joker 8-11 Brazee 8-7, Makdam (late Khataf) 8-9 Rummah 8-7, Moadam (late Sheahan) 9-4 and Sicab 8-7.

DIVISION II.

Hulbob 8-11, Vin 7-12, Hound 8-7, Witness 8-10 Cardiff 9-0, Detective 8-11 Governor (late Alub) 9-6, Chanchoon 8-7, Kadir Hajaz 8-11, Equity 8-11 Vital 8-12, Visto 7-12 Adwan 9-0 Nazi 8-12, Basra Hope 9-2, Bazz late The Hawk) 9-4, Panipet 8-2, Brindisi 9-0 Nissim 9-5, and Solomon's Song 8-7.

DIVISION III.

Nadir Shah 9-2, Five Steps (late Jehangir late Banzai) 7-13, Janfawi 8-11, Affab 8-7, Maxim 9-0, Watee 8-10, Marfoon 9-6, Rajput 9-3, Young Tukreet 8-3, Sphinx 8-7, Young Tara 8-11, William Tell 9-5, Squire 9-1, Angora 8-2 Silver King (late Wild Oats) 8-1 Yildiz 8-3, Mookif 8-12, Misser 8-7, Kenya 8-12 and Ramilton 8-7.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

STOCKTON AND BYCULLA PLATES.

BOMBAY WINTER MEETING, 2ND DAY

Saturday, 20th December, 1924.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—The Stewards held an enquiry into an objection lodged by G. Bell, the trainer, and H. McQuade, the rider of "Headstrong," against W. F. McPherson, the rider of "Coriander," the winner. After hearing the evidence the Stewards overruled the objection.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—The Stewards enquired into the riding of "Hishan" by H. McQuade. After hearing the evidence the Stewards stood down McQuade for one day, Wednesday, 24th December, and ordered that he be debarred from riding with a whip until further notice.

PADSHAH'S

Instruction never fails. Last Race Result 5 WINNERS.

One Horse in each race.

RS. 5 ON RACE DAY MORNING.

C/o ...AY & CO.

20, MEADOW STREET.

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2nd DAY'S RACING.

RACING SPECIALIST'S RESULTS.

5 WINS—12 PLACES.

5 WINS—12 PLACES.

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RACE TIPS

by

TURF—HERO

In 7 Selected plates

One Horse in each race.

Apply on Wednesday 10-30 a. M.

KING & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort,

UPSET RACES 24th INST.

SPECIAL SELECTION

by

LIGHT

(author of numerical Forecast)

a horse in each selected plate

Available on Wednesday 10-30

INDIAN BOOK DEPOT.

Medows Street Fort,

A Great Success in Last Races!

RACE-TIPS

BY

VOX STELLARUM

Last Card contained only 8 Horses.

And the following 7 were successful!

(Shahabad, Yildiz, Malabar, Corisande, Cap-a-Pie, French Briar, and Dirrah.)

Get EQUALLY GOOD SELECTIONS

ON

WEDNESDAY, the 24th at 10 a. m.

Rs. 25/- a Card

Rs. 350/- for the Season.

APPLY SHARP TO:—

507, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,

AND TO

Selling Agents CAFE ROYAL.

Waterloo Mansions, near Majestic Hotel.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

B. B. C. I. RY, BEAT Y. M. C. A.

In a first division fixture the B.B. & C.I. Railway team from Grant Road scored a two goal victory over the central branch Y.M.C.A. on the Cooperage on Monday evening.

The Y.M.C.A. were unfortunate in losing the match as they certainly had a large share of the exchanges throughout. They started with ten men and suffered a reverse within two minutes from the start. The railway inside left, Francis converted a penalty corner with a good shot which gave Barnes no chance. The young men had a good many opportunities of getting their own back and but for their lack of finish might have put in at least two goals before the call of half time.

The railway defence was rather stubborn in both periods Green and Lucas stopping the Youngmen at all costs. The latter was not particularly clean in all his tactics. At half time the railway led by one goal.

On resumption Fairman increased the lead within a few minutes and despite their strenuous efforts the Youngmen were unable to score till the final whistle.

Teams were:—

B.B. & C.I. Railway: O'neill; Rodricks and Rollings; Green, Lucas and Johannes; Wright, Francis, Acquins, Fairman and Morine.

Y.M.C.A.:—Barnes; White and Meyer; N. Gerrard, Leontzini, and N. White, McLean, Spilling, Thompson, G. Gerrard and Durt.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and A. Fernandes.

TENNIS IN POONA.

P. Y. C. GYM. TOURNAMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 21.

The Poona Open Tennis Championship Tournaments commenced on the P. Y. C. Gymkhana Courts on Sunday when the Gentlemen's Singles and Gents' Doubles were began. Seven matches in the first and five in Doubles were decided. Most contests in singles were decided in two straight sets and except two sets the doubles matches did not run into three sets. The entries this year are unusually large. There are 39 competitors in singles and 28 pairs in Men's Doubles.

Ladies singles have attracted no less than eight contestants while nine pairs are competing of the Mixed Doubles. Matches will be played in the morning also in order to conclude the tournament at an early date.

The following are the results of the first day's play:—

GENTS' SINGLES.

D. B. Deodhar beat Sutar 6—1, 6—2.
Gole beat Marathey 6-2, 3—6 6—2.
H. Laxton beat V R Joshi 1—6, 6—1, 7—5.
Jeejeebhoy beat Dawar 6—3, 6—3.
V Laxtor beat K K Mehendale 6—3, 6—4.
Pardeshi K. G. beat Talyarkhan 6—3, 6—2.
Sohoni V. S. beat Godbole 6—1 6—4.

GENTS. DOUBLES.

Barve and Pant Vaidya beat Pendse and Bhide 6—1, 6—1.
Khambata and Dawar beat Sohoni and Khan 6—0, 6—4.
Marathey and Sutar beat Dawar and Talyarkhan 6—4, 11—13, 8—6.
Chiplunkar and Joshi beat Nagarkar and Ranade 8—6, 6—6 6—4.
Mate and Sohoni beat Karwe and Gadgil 6—1, 6—2.

HOCKEY AT POONA.

DIST. TOURNAMENT FINAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 20.

The final of the Poona District Hockey tournament open to regiments of the Indian Army was played this evening, before a very large crowd of spectators, mostly men of the various units in Poona and Kirkee, on the Gymkhana ground. The game was interesting one to watch especially in the first half when the visiting team, the 1/5th Mahrattas from Secunderabad, more than held their own against the more combined play of the 3rd Royal Sappers and Miners from Kirkee. The former opened the scoring about two minutes after the start. The Sappers were some time in getting the measure of their opponents but shortly before half time they got an opening and equalized. The opening stages of the second period of play was marked by great excitement as the Sappers cheered on vigorously by their supporters pushed home attack after attack. Under this pressure the Mahratta back line seemed to loose their heads and became erratic. The Kirkee team added two goals in the first ten minutes of play and for a time completely dominated the situation. The Mahrattas then pulled themselves together and a good run by their outside right enabled them to score their second goal. Before the whistle blew, the Sappers sent in their fourth goal winning the game by 4 goals to 1/5th Mahrattas 2 goals.

After the game Major-General Richardson in a short speech congratulated the winners and praised the Mahrattas for their fine effort. He then presented the cup to the Captain of the Royal Sappers and Miners amid loud cheering.

TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

In the final on Saturday of the South Club Tennis Tournament Okomoto defeated Robson 6—3, 6—0, 6—0. Robson played a fine game but Okomoto was by far too experienced a player for him.

Mrs. Deigish, wife of the President of the South Club, presented prizes to the winners and runners up.

1ST TEST MATCH 2ND INNINGS.

AUSTRALIA'S 61 FOR 1

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Sydney.—In the First Test Match to-day, England made 298 and Australia in their second innings scored 61 for one.—Reuter.

ENGLISH TEAM AGAINST ALL-BLACKS

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The following will constitute the England team against the All-Blacks at Twickenham on 3rd January:—Brough of Silloth, Hamilton-Wicks, V. G. Davies, Corbett, Raymond of Oxford University, Kittermaster, Young, Blakiston, Conway, Edwards, Hillard of Oxford University, Price, Cove-Smith, Tucker and Wakefield.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 6, Leeds 1; Aston Villa 3, Burnley 0; Blackburn 3, Cardiff 1; Burg 0, West Bromwich 2; Huddersfield 1, Preston 0; Liverpool 0, Bolton 0; Manchester City 2, Birmingham 2; Newcastle 1, Notts County 0; Nottingham Forest 1, Tottenham 0; Sheffield United 1, Everton 1; West Ham 4, Sunderland 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 3, Chelsea 3; Blackpool 1, Oldham 2; Bradford 1, Leicester 1; Derby 5, Coventry 1; Fulham 1, Crystal Palace 1; Hull 4, Sheffield Wednesday 2; Middlesborough 1, Stockport 1; Portsmouth 0, Clapton Orient 2; Port Vale 2, Manchester United 1; South Shields 4, Stoke 0; Wolverhampton 3, Southampton 0.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Bristol Rovers 1, Bournemouth 0; Charlton 3, Norwich 2; Exeter 2, Brighton 0; Merthyr 1, Swindon 5; Newport 2, Gillingham 0; Northampton 0, Bentford 2; Queen's Park Rangers 4, Aberdare 1; Reading 0, Bristol City 1; Southend 2, Luton 1; Swansea 2, Plymouth 0; Watford 1, Millwall 0.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Ashington 2, Wrexham 0; Barrow 1, Chesterfield 0; Crewe 3, Hartlepools 1; Doncaster 0, Darlington 2; Durham 3, Rochdale 2; Halifax 1, Tranmere 3; Lincoln 3, Accrington 5; Nelson 4, Rotherham 1; Southport 3, Bradford 0; Walsall 2, New Brighton 1; Wigan 3, Grimsby 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 3, Third Lanark 1; Celtic 0, Hamilton 2; Cowdenbeath 4, Ayr 0; Dundee 3, Airdrieonians 2; Hibernians 5, St. Johnstone 0; Kilmarnock 3, Raith 0; Motherwell 0, Hearts 0; Partick 2, Falkirk 0; Queen's Park 0, Morton 2; St. Mirren 1, Rangers 4.—Reuter.

RUGBY RESULTS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Cardiff 18, Birkenhead Park 0; Richmond 19, Blackheath 0; Liverpool 23, Bradford 11; Leicester 23, Bristol 6; Coventry 17, Old Merchant Taylors 6; Cross Keys 0, Newport 0; Llanelly 11, Devenport Services 0; Edinburgh Academicals 14, Edinburgh Wanderers 6; Edinburgh Institute 0, Heriotonians 26; Glasgow High School 32, Royal High School 3; Gloucester 9, Pontypool 6; United Services 6, Guy's Hospital 0; Moseley 14, Harlequins 6; Roselyn Park 11, London Scottish 26; Neath 3, Plymouth 0; Watsonians 9, Stewartsonians 3.

THE REST BEAT ENGLAND.

The Rest beat England by 20 points to 14 at Twickenham.

NORTHUMBERLAND BEAT DURHAM.

In a County Championship match, Northumberland beat Durham by 11 points to 8 at Weston.—Reuter.

WORLD RENOWNED QUARTETTE.

SPLENDID MUSIC AT TOWN HALL.

The World-renowned Quartette who opened their season at the Town Hall last Saturday went through a fresh programme on Monday evening. Musical entertainments in Bombay are few and far between and the little that we do hear now and again can hardly be compared to what is offered by the Quartette.

Their stay in Bombay will be very short and it would be a sin to miss an opportunity like this to hear real good music. The Town Hall has never been too crowded in the last few days especially with the counter attraction at the Excelsior in the from of "Our Cabaret." The majority seem to favour frivolity and humour after dinner but little do they know what they are missing. It is strange that there are not more souls in "Urbs prima in Indis" to appreciate such a select company.

M. Melsa stands among the six best violinists of the world to-day. His musical career which commenced at an early age, brought him in contact with men like Herr Catl Flesch and Arthur Nikisch—both prominent figures in the world of music.

Herbert Cave, the tenor, is known all over London where he has sung in all leading theatres being connected with Albert Hall almost a dozen years. The best critics have much to say for him. The third of the company—not in order of merit by any means—is Miss Dorothy Dawson-Campbell who can claim to have pleased the best conductors in London. While mentioning the others we must not lose sight of Mr. Perceival Garratt who is not only an accompanist but also a composer. "London Fantasies" one of his latest will soon be out. Mr. Garratt has toured all over the Continent and had the pleasure of playing "Greig" while in Norway.

Monday's programme opened with "First movement concerts in D" by M. Melsa and Mr. Garratt. Herbert Cave sang "Oh! where has fled" next and being encored gave a piece from Verdis' "Rigoletto." By special request Miss. Dawson-Campbell gave a pianoforte concert (Greig and also Chopin's Waltz in E minor. Herbert Cave sang again "To Daisies" and "Fair House of Joy" and before the interval M. Melsa charmed the audience with three violion soli "Variations on a Theme" (Corelh-tartini). Lotus-land (Kreisle) and Zapateado (Sarasate)—the last two being exceptionally brilliant.

After the interval "Romance and Finale from C. Minor Sonata" (Creig) by M. Melsa and Miss. Dawson-Campbell was a great success. Cave was always a pet and his songs were greatly appreciated. In response to the renewed cheering in the latter half of programme he beautifully rendered Mario Cavaradossi's song in "Tosca" and a sweet and short one "Jane."

M. Melsa had established himself as favourite early in the evening and the audience wanted more and more violin. His rendering of Paganini's "Moto perpe tuo" was a treat.

The audience would not budge for several minutes after the completion of the programme but the artists will le appreciating the hearty cheers judicious'y stayed away. The Quartette have a fresh programme every night and that is more than any one can ask for. For a splendid musical entertainment there is no better place than the Town Hall for the next few days.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

"OUT OF JOKE."

RELATIVES IN COURT.

At the Esplanade Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Shivlal Sivsumal, a Marwari was charged with the theft of Rs. 57-13-0 belonging to Ramlal Saigrau.

Mr. Deshpande, pleader, watched on behalf of the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader.

Mr. Deshpande, pleader, at the outset, brought to His Worship's notice that both the accused and the complainant were relatives and that the case arose out of a trifling joke which in course of time assumed serious aspect. The complainant got in temper and went straight to the police station to lodge a complaint against the accused.

The Magistrate: "Do you mean to suggest that it is a false case?"

Mr. Deshpande: "Partly so."

The facts of the case as alleged by the complainant were that he and the accused were acquainted for a long time and had business dealings. On the 19th instant the acused demanded some amount from the complainant. The complainant said that he had not the amount with him whereupon the accused forcibly took Rs. 57-13-0 from his pocket. He got in temper and went to the police and lodged a complaint. The accused when searched had Rs. 7-13 upon his person.

The accused's defence was that it was a false case. When the accused went to demand the money owed by the complainant, the complainant offered him at first Rs. 2. When he still persisted the complainant took all the money he had viz. Rs. 7-13 and asked the accused to have it. Accused took the amount when the complainant became furious and went to the police.

His Worship on evidence discharged the accused and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 25 by way of compensation for bringing in a false and frivolous charge against the accused.

FOR A PAIR OF SHOES.

JAIL BIRD RETURNS.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Govind Ganpat, a jail bird with seven previous convictions, to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the theft of a pair of shoes.

Deputy Inspector Merrifield prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. Vijayakar, pleader.

The facts of the case were that the accused climbed an upper floor of a building near Mulji Jetha Market and picked up a pair of shoes and threw them down in a gutter. He then got down by a drain pipe when he was arrested by a sweeper of the Mulji Jetha Market.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he picked them up from the gutter.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him as above.

PICK-POCKETTING.

Deputy Inspector Merrifield put up Sukrandas Libram before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft.

The accused was defended by Mr. Chotalal Desai, pleader.

The facts of the case were that one Mahomed Abdul Sabur was boarding a tram car near Bori Bunder when the accused came from behind and gave him a push. At the same time the complainant found that the inner pocket of his coat was unbuttoned. The complainant then examined his pocket to find that he had been relieved of a purse containing currency notes of the value of Rs. 300. In the meanwhile, the accused had made good his escape from the tram car. The complainant thereupon chased the accused and got him arrested.

His Worship on evidence sentenced the accused in view of his one previous conviction to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

"KACHA" RECEIPTS FOR "PUCCA," ONES.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE CLERK PUNISHED

Further hearing of the case in which Ruttonshaw H. Sarkari, a pay and audit clerk in the employ of the Municipal Schools Committee was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,761-1-0 belonging to the Committee.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted while Mr. R. Soloman pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that that accused was a pay and audit clerk in the Municipal Schools Committee. During the months of March and June the accused misappropriated the amount complained of. The accused used to make monthly statements for the payment of the teachers' salaries and monthly rents of the schools premises. The accused used to overdraw the amounts in respect of different items and pass 'Kacha' receipts for the refund of the same. Later on the accused used to submit what purported to be 'pakka' receipts. The 'pakka' receipts were fabricated by the accused by getting hold of genuine old receipts, erasing their contents and filling them with the required items.

Mr. A. E. Bhaiji, Acting Secretary of the Schools Committee said that the Committee did not want to press the charge as the amount had been made good.

Mr. Soloman for the accused said that his client pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. He was a young man with a large family to support and regretted that he should have come to such a pass. The accused had made good the amount at a considerable inconvenience and sacrifice and the Schools Committee had been good enough not to press the charge. Mr. Soloman assured His Worship that his leniency in the present case would not be abused and he requested His Worship to give the young man a chance to make a fresh start in life.

His Worship said that such cases had become too frequent and he had a mind to take serious view of the case. But in view of Mr. Soloman's assurance and pleading, he sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default three months' hard labour.

ON BOARD S. S. "CALEDONIA,"

MISSING JEWELLERY FOUND.

Mrs. W. E. Pearson a passenger on s. s. "Caledonia" which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday last reports to the police that on the 17th instant she locked a suit case in her cabin and went on deck to a dance and returned at about midnight. At 3 p.m. the following day she unlocked the suit case which was intact, when she found that a small powder box containing jewellery set with diamonds valued at Rs. 10,965 missing from the suit case. The police at once made enquiries and on searching the cabin, the box with all the jewellery except a gold sword brooch, set with diamonds, was found under a pillow in a spare berth in the cabin. The gold sword brooch was found pinned to the costume that she wore on the night of the dance. The complainant suspects that the suit case was opened with a duplicate key.

ORNAMENTS STOLEN.

Vrijlal Chunilal a merchant residing on the first floor of a house at Thakurdwar reports to the police that at about 5 p.m. on Sunday his brother's wife locked the door of his room and went outside. On her return after an hour she found the lock on the door lying in the room and a cupboard and two tin trunks broken open. On examining the room she found gold and silver ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 1,095 missing.

SILK TAKAS MISSING.

Tiradas Gaganmal a manager in the employ of Jethamal Dhalabual who has a silk shop situated on the ground floor of a building at Masjid Bunder reports to the police that at about 8-30 p.m. on the 19th instant he locked the shop as usual and went home. At about 10-45 a.m. the following day he opened his shop and on going inside found that 58 takas of silk valued at Rs. 6 361/2/- missing from the show cases. It appears the culprits had entered into the shop by entering into a shop which is empty and then boring a hole through it into the complainant's shop.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL JUMP FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest on Monday, touching the death of Bhanoo Bhipnath, a Hindu millhand who died in the J. J. Hospital on Sunday.

The evidence showed that the deceased was travelling by a fast local train on Saturday at about 2 p.m. When the train neared Parel, the deceased tried to jump out of the moving train which was being slowed as the signal was not given. Other passengers in the train dissuaded him but he persisted with the result that he fell between the train and the platform. Medical evidence showed that his right shoulder and leg were crushed and his skull fractured. He died on Sunday.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

WOMAN AND BABE BURNT TO DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Ganubai (28) a Hindu woman and her baby aged 25 days.

The evidence showed that the woman was living with her husband at Gamdevi. On Sunday night the woman and her babe were sleeping on a cot. The neighbours saw smoke issuing from the room and rushed to the place to extinguish the fire. The door of the room which was locked from inside was broken open and the fire put out. The woman and the babe were found burned to death. It appears that a 'shigri' with burning coals, that was under the cot was the cause of the fire.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following are extracts from the monthly bulletin of health issued by the Municipality of Bombay for November last:—

November 1924—

Births 2,284; Deaths (Total) 3,128; Deaths from Plague 1; Deaths from Smallpox 10; Deaths from Cholera 1; Deaths from Influenza 9; Deaths from Malaria 90; Deaths from Enteric Fever 11; Deaths from Tuberculosis 126; Deaths from Leprosy 10; Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis 166; Deaths from Dysentery 100; Deaths from Respiratory Diseases 1,144; Deaths of Infants under 1 year 693.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOMES.

The following Table shows particulars in regard to the women treated in the three Municipal Maternity Homes during the month:

Admissions—No. 125 Bellasis Road 70; No. 89 Parel Road 39; Imamwada 31; total 140.

Remaining on the last day of the month—No. 125 Bellasis Road 20; No. 89 Parel Road 10; Imamwada 11; total 41.

Births—No. 125 Bellasis Road 66; No. 89 Parel Road 31; Imamwada 46; total 143.

Deaths (of mothers)—No. 125 Bellasis Road nil; No. 89 Parel Road nil; Imamwada nil; total nil.

Cases of Puerperal Septicaemia—No. 125 Bellasis Road nil; No. 89 Parel Road nil; Imamwada nil; total nil.

The Municipal Nurses made 6,891 visits during the month and attended 142 women during their confinement.

HEALTH OF THE CITY DURING MONTH.

The death rate was 30 as compared with 33 the decennial average and 36 for the preceding month.

The deaths from Influenza, Malaria, Enteric Fever, Tuberculosis, Diarrhoea and Enteritis and Respiratory Diseases showed a decrease as compared with the figures for the preceding month.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

The Bombay Municipality as their contribution for three months (July, August and September 1924) Rs. 3,000; The Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for the month of December 1924 Rs. 250; The Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar Rs. 20 The 5th Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar Rs. 20; The 2nd Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon Rs. 15; The Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagaon Rs. 15; The Girgaon Police Court Rs. 10-10.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association has elected the following gentlemen as delegates to the 36th Session of the National Social Conference to be held at Lucknow during the Christmas:—

Mr D G Padhye; Dr R P Paranjpye; Mr D G Dalvi; Mr N M Joshi; Mr P B Gothekar; Mr Bhagwandas Madhavdas; Mr S V Palekar; Mr Vasantrao S Ravut; Mr C S Deole; Mr R R Bakhle; Mr T A Kulkarni; Mr G K Deodhar; Mr R R Kale; Mr Ramanbhai Mahipatram and Mr J R Gharpure.

The Association has also elected the following gentlemen as delegates to the All-India Social Conference to be held at Belgaum during the Christmas:—

Mr D G Padhye; Mr Kanji Dwarkadas; Mr K Natarajan; Mr M R Jayakar; Mr B N Motiwalla and Mr G B Trivedi.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following have been elected to the Managing Committee of the M. D. C. C.:—Sheth Chotani (President); Mr N H Belgaumwala and Dr Vora (Vice Presidents); Mr D K Mehta and Mr B N Mehisheri (Secretaries); Sheth Shamji Hemraj (Treasurer); Messrs. Ahmed Haji Sidik; Kanji Karamsey Master; Abdool Rehiman Haji Mahmod Abba; Haji Dicod Haji Ilias; Jamnadas Amarchand Gandhi; Shivji Kunverji Thakar; Valabhdas Fulchand Mehta; Thakarshi Hirji; Shrimati Ratanbai B. Mehisheri; Shrimati Kunverbai Deoji; Mr Ghelabhai Deoshi; Dr. Motilal Sanghvi; Messrs. Premchand Veiji; Lladhar Lakhamshi; Jethabhai Govindji; Chapsi Ghelabhai; V P Joshi; Jivraj Meghji; Dharamshi Devkaran; T.E. Dedhia; Dr Meghji Velji Dharamshi; Messrs Chanpsey Ladhabhai; Ambalal R Patel; V M Desai (members).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Tata Power Co. Ltd., 3-0 p.m. Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay.

Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

Annual Meeting of Members of the National Home Rule League, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

Sphinx Hockey League—2nd Dn.—I. L. I. vs. Portuguese Republicans, Oval, 5 p.m.—Hindu Gymkhana vs. St. Xavier's College, Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 24.

Sphinx Hockey League—1st Dn.—Parsi Pioneers vs. Bombay Battalion A. F. I., Cooperage, 5 p.m.—2nd Dn.—Colaba United vs. Imperial Bank, Oval, 5 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SANJANA—Dastur Dorabji Rustomji Sanjana, eldest son of the late Dastur Rustomji Hyranji Sanjana of Kaiyan and father of Hormasji and Manecksha Dorabji Sanjana, died yesterday noon. Aged 82. Funeral takes place this morning at 8 a.m. at 369 Girgaum Road, opposite Thakurdwar Post Office.

MONTH'S MIND.

"There will be a Requiem Mass at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday 24th December at the Church of Our Lady of Salvation, Dadar for the repose of the soul of the late Thomas E. Rodrigues of Slaughter House, Bandra. Friends and relations please accept this intimation." R563

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13	0	21	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	6	45	22	30
Poona Mail	11	30	15	
Inter III Poona Express	12	30	14	
Poona Express	19	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9	0	21	30
Madras Fast Passenger	21	40	8	30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 .5	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express		30 21
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20 25	7

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays, and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Hakodate Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) the 23rd instant instead of at 2 p.m. on the same day as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Narkunda" with mails from London of 18th inst. left Marseilles at 3 30 a.m. on the 20th inst.

The outward P and O mail steamer "China" with the mails from London of 11th instant left Aden at 10 a.m. on the 22nd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

The O S K's steamers Borneo Maru and Altai Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 22nd instant and are due here on 26th idem.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) the 23rd instant commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FEAST OF ST. JEROME.

The feast of St. Jerome at Kashi-Gaedbunder will be celebrated on the 26th inst. Masses at 8, 9, 10 and 11 o'clock.

THE SUGAR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Sugar Merchants' Association Bombay will be held in the Hall of the Association on Sunday the 28th December, 1924 at 3 p.m. Sheth Husein Suleman Mitha presiding.

REV. D. N. ABHYANKAR.

Rev. D. N. Abhyankar a late Convert to Christianity, and at present Pastor Emmanuel Church Marathi Congregation, Bombay, has passed his first B.D. (Bachelor of Divinity) Examination from the Huron College, London, Canada.

WELL-KNOWN SPIRITUALIST IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Joseph J. Ghose, M.A.D. Litt. (Edin) Principal, Modern High School, Allahabad, who is a well-known spiritualist and psychotherapist is in Bombay on a short visit.

Ladies and gentlemen interested in spirit communication or in need of magnetic-mesmeric treatment may see him at the bungalow of the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, Bar-at-Law, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill. No fee is charged.

CONTINUATION CLASSES FOR MARRIED LADIES.

Under the auspices of Lok. Rashtriya Kanyashala and the Hind Mahila Samaj continuation classes will be opened for married ladies on the 5th January 1925 and will be held in the premises of the Kanyashala in the University Settlement Building, Proctor Road, near Kennedy Bridge from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Music, Sewing, Embroidery etc. will be taught. Those desirous of attending these classes should see the Lady Principal of the Lok. Rashtriya Kanyashala.

THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION: PUBLIC LECTURES.

Under general Title of Theosophy as the Basic Unity of National Life, a series of four public lectures will be delivered at the Elphinstone High School Building, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) as noted below:—24th December—"The Real and Unreal in a Nation's Life" by Dr. Annie Besant. 26th December—"Brotherhood as a Reality" by Lady Emily Lutyens. 29th December—"The Citizen as a Divine Agent" by Mr. J. Krishnamurti. 27th December—"The Spiritual Organisation of a Nation's Life" by Mr. C. Jinaraja Dasa. All are cordially invited to attend these lectures. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition is also open to the public.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1924.

BELGAUM.

Wisely did Mahatma Gandhi arrange for a number of informal discussions at Belgaum before the meeting of the National Congress. The decision has already borne good fruit. By a combination of circumstances it has fallen to the lot of Gandhiji to devise a conciliatory policy acceptable to the Congress and the people, and he has already done much to eliminate differences. The Belgaum Congress presents to him a situation of exceptional difficulty and great opportunity. With two parties, each pulling a different way, the Congress had, since his imprisonment, to trace a number of zig-zag movements and the country was getting nearly distracted through the absence of a leader who could view the situation from an angle distinctly above the sectional outlook of parties. Mechanical formulas without reference to the psychology of the people are of small avail in a movement of organised progress which involves the sacrifice of human units. The work of the Congress in 1924 cannot point to any external success. Since the release of Gandhiji, the story has been one of moves and counter-moves by the two schools of thought within the Congress. Leaders took time to reach the temper of unity which the consciousness of wasteful dissension and the menace of communal disturbance, forced upon them. It is to the credit of Gandhiji that, while being a staunch No-Changer, he has striven hard against the exploitation of his name for party-purposes and brought about an understanding honourable to all the members of the Congress. The Congress will of course, have the last word, but it cannot ignore the incidents of the year as it is called upon to ratify the consent given by the All-India Congress Committee to the Pact. The situation after the Ahmedabad meeting was formidable and exasperating, but fortunately we had the leadership of a man of clear vision, practical judgment and indomitable courage. His release from jail brought neither rest nor peace to Gandhiji, but if the ordeal of the year ends with a programme of constructive purpose inspiring to the people, Gandhiji will not have toiled in vain. To-day he is not merely the official president of the Congress, for he personifies the hope of unity; not the inert kind of unity that follows a poised tension of parties putting their weight in hostile directions, but the stimulating form of unity which grows with, and is justified by, enthusiastic work. If it seems a platitude, we must say that some truths are so obvious, though unseized, that they require seeming platitudes to express them.

In his conversations with No-Changers, Gandhiji expounded the meaning and limitations of the Calcutta pact. A pact is an adjustment of two propositions and should be understood in its spirit, before being discussed in terms dear to logic-choppers. Let it be noted that No-Change leaders like Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jawharlal Nehru have indicated their trust in Gandhiji's judgment. But there are sincere waverers who require assurance that their place in the Congress will not be made futile by the Pact. They express grief at the suspension of the four boycotts and the postponement of a rattling programme of civil disobedience, and they take exception to the work of the Swarajist Party in the Councils. Gandhiji has met the difficulties to the satisfaction of all, save a handful of junior flag-wavers. In their zeal for instant civil disobedience they are as if more royalist than the King himself. Instead of nominally attempting all the boycotts and succeeding in none, Gandhiji has pleaded with them to concentrate on the boycott of foreign cloth and the promotion of handspuns. Limited as the object is, it is still large enough to engage the toil and attention of the whole country. Indeed it is more formidable than most people imagine, but the task is one which requires patient propaganda and simple methods of organisation. It does not lie in the mouth of the No-Changer to complain that the programme is not in itself exhilarating since khaddar is to him an essential preparation. But it is a programme in which every blow counts and its furtherance can be encouraged even against a tepid atmosphere in the country. Their grievance is really against the position claimed by Swarajists who are caustically asked to produce Swaraj through Councils. The Swarajists never pretended to evolve Swaraj through the Councils. Their object is to introduce the spirit of resistance in the Councils instead of leaving them to flunkeys who might in their absence abuse them to the injury of the movement. Beyond that, their scope of work lies in the sphere where the No-Changer works. The Swarajists have no inexhaustible programme to prosecute in the Councils and the Government are endeavouring to impress upon them the importance of retaining their touch with the mass-movement. When the Swarajists first entered the Councils, Government spokesmen appeared to welcome them. Governors used tolerant language about their experiment hoping no doubt to domesticate them into good Moderates. In the first conflict with Government, officials were unpleasantly surprised at the tenacity and combination of Swarajists. In legislatures where Swarajists were in a majority, the budgets were thrown out. Government are now in the mood to suppress the Swarajists. They have tampered with Council Rules to overcome their manœuvres; they resorted to facile certification; and they have tasted the delights of decreeing Ordinances. While Government are adopting illicit expedients, it must not be supposed that they are not finding the tension unpleasant. Their present attitude is to ignore the legislatures and govern by special powers wherever possible. While Swarajists are driving the Government away from their democratic pretensions, they have themselves to do something more definite and organised than exposing the "Democracy of the Reforms." The Government affect a blood and iron policy and treat the votes, the bills and the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly with disdain. Government are, of course, co-operating with the Swarajists in the dismantling of the Reforms, but as days pass the importance of mass-agitation and village-work will present itself vividly to all parties. Though the game may be exciting, Swarajists cannot indefinitely continue against opponents who play with loaded dice; they may keep their place, but they will have to return to village-organisation. In Bengal, the Council work of the Swarajists having been considerably accomplished, Mr. Das is taking up the villages whither public interest was bound to gravitate. It foreshadows a typical experience, agreeable to the forecast of the Swaraj party itself. Council-manoeuvres and their propagandist effect are useful but in the region of agitation and mass-uplift the Swarajist and the No-Changer are bound to meet again. In other words, they must develop the constructive programme hand in hand, without making the Congress-status of Swarajists an idle issue of internecine strife.

In mass-organisation, the spinning wheel would be a familiar symbol of approach. Its economic value as a cottage industry is unquestioned and unquestionable; the masses know it identified in Gandhiji. All parties are pledged to its popularisation, both on its economic and its political merits. There is, however, a wide divergence of opinion about the best method of advancing spinning in the country. Gandhiji seems irrevocably committed to the spinning franchise as the best means of promoting the charkha-programme. He is taking written pledges from Congressmen. We, however, question the efficacy of converting the Congress into an association of spinners and warn Gandhiji against disillusionment, though for the present his wish seems to prevail by the strength of his earnestness and personality. The Congress should remain a political organisation and it must preserve its democratic status. Gandhiji thinks that the manual work involved in the outturn of 2,000 yards of yarn per month, produced either voluntarily or vicariously, should be the subscription; he thinks it democratic enough. It is a precarious innovation which will not stand the test of experience. We admit the paramount importance of spinning for the villager both as an economic contribution and as a propagandist pass-port, but it must be developed on a voluntary basis. Gandhiji is not afraid of the reduction of membership through the comb-out of objectors, but many Congressmen regard the exaction as too drastic and what is more ill-adapted for its real purpose. Spinning ought to be organised by Congress-workers on a scientific basis and in the case of several the best contribution they can make may consist of work other than that represented by the production or purchase of 2,000 yards. There should be graded organisation for spinning in every village and in every district. Propaganda and business-organisation are necessary for the purpose. The prescription contemplated by Gandhiji and the pledges now collected will not touch the business-aspect of khaddar production for which the attention of businessmen is indispensable. The Congress must remain a political body built upon a democratic foundation and its assumption of trade-guild principles should not be hastily undertaken.

RELIGION OF WHITE SUPREMACY

We published yesterday a cable from the Natal Indian Congress, Durban, denouncing the Natal Boroughs Ordinance, which deprives Indians of the municipal franchise and imposes upon them other disabilities, reducing them to the conditions of helotry. The cable also contained an earnest appeal to the Government and people of India to uphold India's honour and prestige by seeking the King-Emperor's disallowance of the Ordinance. Mr. Polak, in the article which he contributed to this paper on Saturday, considered it inconceivable that, with this latest affront to Indian sentiment, the Government of India could refrain from demanding satisfaction by the repeal of the offending statute and the placing of Indo-South African relations upon a permanently satisfactory basis. It would certainly be inconceivable for any Government, which is alive to the honour and prestige of the country it governs, to put up with such an affront. A truly national Government or even an alien Government, as the Government of India is, realising the gravity of the issue involved which affects the existence of the British Empire, would take immediate and effective measures to secure the withdrawal of the outrageous legislation. But the record of Lord Reading's Government does not encourage the hope that they will act in a manner consistent with the demands of justice and the honour of India. A Viceroy, who meekly pocketed the personal affront administered to him by Lord Curzon, cannot be expected to rise to the height of his opportunity as did Lord Hardinge in responding to a challenge to the self-respect of India. A measure of the zealous manner in which Lord Reading and his Government are safeguarding the rights of their nationals in South Africa is contained in the complete silence they have observed in the matter though several days have passed since the Governor-General of South Africa gave his assent to the Natal Ordinance. Lord Reading's recent speeches in Calcutta show how completely he has identified himself with the views and interests of the ruling and exploiting class in India, views and interests which conflict with those of the people of the country. The Britisher in India is determined to be master over her people while the Britisher in other parts of the Empire is determined to hound Indians out of them. Though the manifestations take different shapes, the spirit behind the policy towards Indians in their own country and out of it is the same. It is the spirit of racial arrogance. In India the demand for freedom is mocked by Diarchy and the Black Ordinance, in Natal Indians are deprived of municipal franchise and the British Columbia Legislative Assembly has unanimously passed an official resolution asking the Federal Government to take steps to ensure the abrogation of all international treaties which prevent Canada from exercising unhampered control over Oriental immigration. The oriental countries must continue to be the happy hunting-ground of the Westerners, but their nationals are to be driven out as undesirables from the countries of the latter. Such is the religion of White supremacy. It is the apotheosis of Might is Right. Not many years ago Indians in South Africa, under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, resisted this unrighteous doctrine with the only effective weapon with which it could be resisted—Satyagraha. The South African Indian Congress representing the Cape, Natal and Transvaal Indians, has endorsed the Durban Indians' action in declaring that failing a successful appeal to the Privy Council, Indians in South Africa will have no option but to embark on passive resistance. In the prolonged and bitter struggle which Indians in South Africa have to carry on, they will have the fullest sympathy and support of their countrymen here as well as of all right-thinking men and women in every country in the world.

Notes of the Day

Brighter Bombay.

The ways of our road-menders are dark and baffling. For months, they kept on excavating the junction of Hornby Road and St. George's Hospital Road. Through fair weather and foul, the diggers could be seen crawling in the ditch and barricading the way with red signals. Before half of their heavy task was done, they migrated to the heart of Hornby Road. Excavations at Bori Bunder were relatively safe for traffic, because there was a hospital near at hand. The excavations opposite the University Garden are really terrific. Right in front of Messrs. Hoare and Co., they have dug in their Christmas premises. The whole area adjoining the pavement is a yawning ditch out which the turbans of labourers occasionally peep out. On Christmas morning, the firm may be able to hear "Nowell, Nowell" from the bowels of the earth. Apparently they intend spending the cold weather there because they have put up wooden erections to consolidate their residence and screen Messrs. Hoare and Co from the view of the Bombay public. Christmas week means business for the shops, but the unfortunate firm is left to survey the scientific activities of the diggers who proceed in a spirit of patient investigation worthy of the finders of Tutankamen. Can't the authorities preserve a sense of proportion as they choose the time and place of their operations? If the law were not a h'ass, Messrs. Hoare and Co. would have had a right for damages against them.

Anglo-Indians—New Style.

Mr. H. A. Stark of Calcutta, who is now on a lecturing tour in Northern India, has just returned from England after eighteen months of "vigorous propaganda" there on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community. He had proceeded thither to "educate" the Britisher, whose ignorance may be measured by the fact that, when Mr. Stark and his companions waited upon Lord Peel, the then Secretary of State, he "startled" them by saying "that although he had been Secretary of State for India for eighteen months, he had never heard of the existence of" their community. After Mr. Stark's labours forgotten kinships have been revived and things have taken on a different complexion. Mr. Stark's information is that the Viceroy, to whom the Anglo-Indian memorandum was forwarded, has sent a report to the India Office communicating "the decision that Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans are not to be dislodged from their present positions in giving effect to the policy of Indianising the public services." In all probability this 'spade-work' trip of Mr. Stark's is but the first of a series, for it has only served to convince him that their "communal" battle will have to be fought out ultimately in England and not in India." The "battle" we are informed, originates from the "neglect or disrespect of our interests by the overwhelming majorities in the legislatures, and the educational and economic setback which we have received since the inception of the Reforms." In the same interview from which these extracts have been taken Mr. Stark is reported to have said that "the hands of the political clock cannot now be set back; and we must make our contribution to the economic and political developments now in progress in the country. We cannot remain in detachment from the soil." The contradiction between this passage and what precedes is clear: whilst the one means that Anglo-Indians are only "Anglo" first and last, the other assumes that they have to be part of the Indian nation. Sooner or later the Anglo-Indians have to give up their outlook of "detachment from the soil"; and the sooner they do so, the better—both for them and for the "soil."

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

MUSLIMS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

XI*

In the last article I observed that Mian Fazli Hussain embodied, in his person, a real grievance. But a grievance against whom? Certainly not against the Hindu community. If the Hindus occupy a larger number of posts under the Government than they would be entitled to on a purely numerical basis, they are not to be blamed for it. The Muslim community ought to recognise that the fault is principally their own. They did not take sufficient advantage of the educational facilities provided by the Government in the early days of the British rule; and it is that fact which is responsible for the present condition of things. For the last fifty years the Government have been giving them special facilities for making up for lost time, with the gratifying result that they are now in a position to hold their own against every other community. They are perfectly justified in claiming that in *future* they should receive their due share of Government posts. But are they justified in holding that until their proper proportion has been secured to them, no one from the other community should be employed? The contention is absurd on the face of it. The claim that the number of Government posts allotted to each community should be in proportion to its strength in the population, is equally absurd. How are the figures to be made up? Is the proportion to be fixed according to the number of posts or according to the amount of salaries? Are promotions, sub-protem appointments and retirements also to be regulated by the same standard? If so, why not say that all the Departments of the Government should be divided into "Muslim" and "Non-Muslim" sections entirely separate and independent of one another? Even these would then have to be subdivided into "Urban" and "Rural" and "agricultural" and "non-agricultural." The hole thing is so ridiculous that one wonders how such a claim could be seriously put forward by men of intelligence and common sense.

Again, are the Muslims quite sure that taking All India figures they will gain much by these principles being enforced? On what principle will the Ministerships be divided? Is it not a fact that in some Provinces and within the Provinces in some Departments, they have got a larger number of posts than the ratio of population would justify?

The Solution.

I would beg of my countrymen to consider the matter in the light of practical difficulties, and then suggest a scheme by which their reasonable demands may be satisfied. I am free to confess that in the present state of communal feeling no Department should be monopolised by any one community or class. All reasonable safeguards against this contingency should be provided. Precautions must also be taken against communal intrigues or machinations. I think the appointment of a properly representative Public Services Commission will be a sufficient guarantee that no community shall, in future, be improperly deprived of its due share of Government posts. I can think of no other solution which would meet the needs of the situation. When, however, Swarajya is attained, the solution will probably be simple. The Provincial Governments will have full powers to appoint their servants, and the Provinces having Muslim majorities will, if the present state of feelings continue, automatically have a majority of Muslim Government servants. In the All-India services, a Services Commission will continue to make appointments.

Appeal to Hindus.

In the meantime, may I make a respectful appeal to the Hindus not to make much fuss about Government appointments? No community can economically prosper which relies too much on Government patronage. What percentage of the population earn their living that way? It is true that Government servants influence communal life otherwise than through their salaries. The amount of such influences can easily be exaggerated. As long as the present conditions last, I would leave the Government free to distribute the loaves and fishes at their disposal as they choose. The cream is, in any case, reserved for Europeans; then come Anglo-Indians; Indians come last of all. To me this fight over crumbs seems to be the most insensible thing for any patriotic persons to indulge in. Under Swarajya, the Government of every Province will determine the complexion and the character of its admistrative agency. It is perfectly futile to enter into any pact about this matter now or to quarrel over it.

Local Bodies.

From Government Services we descend to Local bodies. I think the constitution of Local bodies must be settled on lines different from those of the Legislatures. The population rule will not be sound in their case. The Local bodies do not legislate. They only manage local affairs. Local affairs are local, after all, and must be managed according to the special circumstances of each locality. But, if the Muslims insist on the population basis, I will let them have it that way. While they will be the gainers in some Provinces, they will be the losers in others.

As for Universities and other educational institutions, they are the last places

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Nov. 25, 27 and Dec. 1, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, and 22.

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

SECURITY OF THE EMPIRE

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

It is confidently expected that invitations to the special Imperial Conference which is to be held in London at an early date to discuss the Geneva Protocol and the general policy of the Empire on the question of security will be cabled from London to the Dominions by the end of this week. It appears, says the 'Observer's" diplomatic correspondent, that Mr. Chamberlain has made up his mind that security is the most important question confronting him and the postponement of the evacuation of the Cologne zone is really due to the fact that evacuation would raise questions immediately affecting the question of security. The Government's policy will emphatically be the Empire policy. Flemental questions affecting the whole Empire must be faced in India, Egypt, the Mediterranean, north Africa, the Pacific and the Rhine. Thus, in the Government's view, the Singapore project is linked up, for example, with the question of Cologne. The main energy of the Government in foreign affairs in the next few months will be devoted to an attempt to achieve world security through the medium of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

WEMBLEY IN 1925.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INCREASING ATTRACTIONS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 21.

The Presidency of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in the absence abroad of the Prince of Wales has been accepted by the Duke of York. Arrangements are in progress for increasing the attractions of the Exhibition and many new features will be introduced. The gardens will have matured and the ground will, in certain respects, be remodelled and the new external lighting arrangements are in process of being entirely changed. The great palaces in which the Exhibits are displayed will not, of course, undergo any external structural alternations, but modifications of an extensive nature for an even better display of the exhibits are being effected. The Home and Dominion Governments as well as those of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates are already making arrangements for their exhibits and the chairman of the Exhibition Board anticipates that in many directions the 1925 Exhibition will be more complete and attractive than that of the last year.—(B. O. W.)

ROYAL GUESTS TO AFRICA.

ARRIVAL AT MOMBASSA.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Nairobi.—The "Mulbera" with the Duke and Duchess of York aboard arrived at Mombasa, this morning. The Duke and Duchess of York were received by the Governor and officials. Their Royal Highnessas inspected the guard of honour provided by the Kenya police.—Reuter.

DISAPPEARED STUDENT LEADER.

SURRENDERS TO PROCUREUR-GENERAL.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Cairo.—Hilmigayar, a student leader who mysteriously disappeared the day after the murder of the late Sirdar, surrendered this morning to the Procureur-General who is conducting the enquiry into the murder of Sardar.—Reuter.

GEN. BRANCKER ARRIVES AT BAGHDAD.

BAGHDAD, Dec. 21.

General Brancker arrived here on Saturday after a trip extending over four and half days from Constantinople. He was the recipient of most courteous treatment from the Turks in Konia and from the French in Alleppo and Rakka. Heavy rain was encountered most of the way the machine being bogged in two aerodromes. He is leaving Baghdad on Wednesday morning for Ahwaz. Gen. Brancker is now interviewing the prominent people here concerning their attitude towards the projected air route through Iraq. He remarked that all the way from London to Baghdad there were only 80 miles of difficult flying country. He was enthusiastic regarding perfect aviation conditions in Iraq while pilot Cobham was equally pleased with the magnificent performance of the De Havilland 230 horsepower machine. After reaching Calcutta Gen. Brancker proposes to fly back to London.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

S. A. INDIANS

TO EMBARK ON PASSIVE RESISTANCE

IF APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL FAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Cape Town.—The South African Indian Congress representing the Cape, Natal and Transvaal Indians has passed resolution strongly protesting against the Natal Boroughs Ordinance and endorsing the Durban Indians' action in declaring that failing a successful appeal to the Privy Council, the Indians in South Africa will have no option but to embark on passive resistance.—Reuter.

A SPANISH VICTORY.

ANJERA'S TROOPS DEFEATED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Paris,—According to "Le Matin's" Tangier corrrespondent the Spanish troops defeated Anjera's tribes on 16th December. The rebels' losses were heavy.—Reuter.

HOW TO WORK REFORMS.

SIR A. P. PATRO'S ADVICE TO RYOTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BERHAMPORE, Dec. 22.

The Hon. Sir A. P. Patro, Minister for Education, Madras, replying to an address presented to him by the ryots and agriculturists of Ganjam District to-day emphasised the importance of sound political education for the rural population in order to make the reforms a thorough success. He said that village works was the main foundation of National service. The future of the country would not be achieved unless they developed the political consciousness of the ryots and developed their capacities. In the matter of constructive work and organisation of village life, the Government was willing to co-operate and help the people. The prosperity and development of the rural population depended on how far the Government, Local and Central, were successful in providing for their needs.

The Minister then indicated the lines on which reforms had to be sought for. Elevation of the submerged classes, rural sanitation, universal elementary education, spread of the co-operative movement, technical education and social reforms were some of the objects which the Indians could persue with greater ease and effect in as much as these were all now under popular contral.

RYOTS AND REFORMS.

Sir A. P. Patro laid stress on the fact that the Indian village community was a living and not a dead institution. He quoted extensively from epigraphic evidences from South Indian inscriptions in proof of his assertion. The Reforms Scheme revived some of the rights and privileges the ryots had before and which gave him a vote or share in local administration. It should therefore be understood, he said, that the growth of numerous bodies between the State and the Individual which most effectively helped the evolution of political life in the past must form the basis for a natural growth from rural to national democracy in the political advancement of this country.

Lastly, Sir A. P. Patro warned the ryots against the dangers of misrepresentation and misunderstanding of facts.

DAYANAND CENTENARY.

HOLIDAYS FOR C. P. ARYA SAMAJISTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Dec. 22.

The Government of the Central Provinces have issued instructions to all heads of departments saying it is understood that Dayamand Birth Centenary celebrations will deal purely with the amelioration of the condition of the Arya Samajists from the religious, economic and social standpoints. In such a case leave may be given to the Arya Samajists officials who apply and can be spared.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Colonel J. K. S. Fleming, I.M.S., succeeds Colonel R. A. Needham, as Deputy Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

The Maharajah of Burdwan on Monday, gave a Garden Party to about 200 including His Excellency Lord Lytton and Countess Lytton to meet Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading.

Their Royal Highness Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught accompanied by Captain A G D S Batty arrived at Government House, Bombay from Poona yesterday (Monday) and left for Calcutta the same afternoon.

Mr. C. R. Das and party arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the Calcutta Mail. After a few hours stay as the guest of Mr. S. R. Banerjee, Mr. Das left for Belgaum.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. S. C. BOSE

CANNOT BE DISCLOSED

POLICE REPLY TO SOLICITORS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

"Forward" publishes a correspondence between Messrs. Dutt and Sen, the solicitors of Mr. Subbas Chandra Bose who is detained under Regulation III of 1818 and Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal C. I. D., regarding certain documents required in connection with libel suits filed on behalf of Mr. Bose against the "Englishman" and the "Catholic Herald of India." The solicitors wrote on the 3rd December to Mr. Armstrong to furnish them with a copy of the search warrant issued by the District Magistrate of 24 Pargans to search Mr. Bose's house at the time of his arrest on the 25th October. They also wrote:—"We have also been instructed that few days ago a C. I. D. officer saw our client at the Central Jail, Alipore, and read out to him rather hurriedly from a piece of paper certain charges alleged to have been made against him. The said charges so far as our client recollects were as follows:—

(1) General conspiracy from September 1921 to October 1924;
(2) Conspiracy to murder; and
(3) Possession of and traffic in arms.

We hope our client's recollection is correct. Our client asked for a copy of the said charge sheet but the said C. I. D. officer told him that he had not the authority to furnish him with a copy."

The solicitors therefore asked for a copy of the said charge sheet.

In a reply dated the 10th December, Mr. Armstrong stated that the search warrant was not in his possession and as regards a copy of the charges read out to Mr. Bose in the Alipore Central Jail by the officer of the C. I. D., he was not prepared to disclose the reasons for the detention of Mr. Bose under Regulation III of 1818 or anything that took place at any interview with Mr. Subbas Chandra Bose after his arrest. On the 12th inst. Messrs. Dutt and Sen again wrote:—"We do not understand why letters written to the attorney's are marked 'secret and confidential.' We are afraid you have not appreciated the position. We are acting as attorneys for Mr. Subbas Chandra Bose and in order to give him legal advice it is absolutely necessary that we should have before us a copy of the charges which were read out to him a fews days ago. We may in this connection draw your attention to the preamble to Regulation III of 1818 which gives a person detained the right 'freely to bring to the notice of the Governor-General-in-Council all circumstances in relation either to the supposed grounds of such detention or to the manner in which it may be executed.' We may also draw your attention to Section 5 of the said Regulation. In these circumstances we contend that we are at least entitled to a copy of the charges which were read out to Mr. Subbas Chandra Bose. We hope you will reconsider the matter and let us have an early reply."

Mr. Armstrong in a reply dated the 17th December regretted that his letter of the 10th instant was marked 'Secret and confidential.". That was due to a clerical oversight. As regards their request he had nothing to add to what he had already said in that letter."

THE BENGAL TERROR.

AN AMERICAN CRITICISM

The New York "Nation" writes:—

Is England in India starting on the path trod in Ireland under the Black-and-Tan regime? It is a hideous thought, but the appointment of Lord Birkenhead as Secretary of State for India coupled with recent events in Calcutta point in that direction. Fifty-six Swarajist leaders have been arrested. Coercion has been revived. English papers maintain that a revolutionary conspiracy in Bengal could have been broken up in no other way. They state that since July five attempts have been made to assassinate high officials, and that ordinary courts of justice could not operate because the Swarajist militants terrorize the witnesses. Hence the arrests and the request for additional legislation similar to the old Defence of India Act. But there is already in force an act under which revolutionaries may be arrested by order of the Executive and kept indefinitely in jail without being brought to trial. This is now held inadequate. The new act is similar to the hated Rowlatt Act, which was finally repealed. It provides for closed trials before three commissioners, from which there is an appeal to the High Court, the accused is told the nature of the evidence but no names are disclosed; the statement of a person before a magistrate is admitted as evidence, though that person be dead, lost, or incapable of giving evidence. If Swarajist militants terrorized witnesses before, this act certainly will not stop them. But what else will it do? It might be well for Great Britain to stop and ask."

SIR HENRY MONCRIEFF-SMITH

APPOINTED PRESIDENT COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Viceroy's Camp Belvedere, Cal. Dec. 22.

The following communique has been issued:—

The Governor-General has appointed Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith to be a member of the Council of State.

The Governor-General has appointed the Hon. Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith to be President of the Council of State.

A CONSPIRACY?

TO CHANGE ELECTION RULES.

COALITION AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

In an Editorial the "Bengalee" writes can this be true that there is a conspiracy to alter the present election rules with a view to secure 55 seats in the Bengal legislative Council for Mahomedans elected upon a communal basis so that the executive may command a permanent majority in the legislature and thus be freed from the present Swarajist obstruction. We do not really know. But it is desirable that both the Government and the general public of this province should not be kept in the dark in regard to a matter, which is being very widely talked about in political circles. One of the recommendations of the majority report of the Muddiman Committee is said to support this conspiracy That something of this character was hatching was fairly evident from the cross examination of Sir Abdur Rahim, before the Reforms Committee. It has also been clearly indicated in the general attitude of the Muslim leaders of the Punjab at the recent Hindu-Muslim conference at Lahore a report of which has been furnished to us by Lala Lajpat Rai and was published in these columns yesterday morning. Confidential meetings have been held during the last fortnight, it is said, in this city between the Muslim politicians and place-hunters, at which some of the leaders of the European mercantile community are reported to have been present to form a coalition against the Swarajist combination in the Legislature."

RAJA HARI SINGH.

RESIGNS KASHMIR COUNCILLORSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 22.

The "Hindustan Times" understands that Rajah Sir Hari Singh, who featured in the Midland Bank Case, has sent in his resignation of the Membership of the Executive Council of the Kashmir State. The Maharajah is said to have refused to accept the resignation. Raja Sir Hari Singh, however, proceeds on long leave.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

POLITICAL AGENT'S HEADQUARTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR Dec. 21.

The creation of new posts under the reorganisation scheme for the Western India States has reopened the question of removing the headquarters of the Political Agent, Western Kathiwar States from Rajkot to Jetalsar. The Agent to the Governor-General accordingly proceeds to ascertain whether the civil station at Jetalsar would meet the requirements of a headquarters or whether the situation could best be met by the construction of a bungalow at Rajkot. There is a section of opinion against shifting the headquarters to Jetalsar because the change will entail additional recurring expenses, inconvenience to the Vakils of various States and Talukas and necessitate the execution of a comprehensive waterworks project commensurate with the needs of the population.

RABIES TREATMENT AT RAJKOT.

The inconvenience attendant on a journey to the Pasteur Institutes at Kasauli and Ahmedabad to which the sufferers from the bites of mad dogs in the Western India States had to submit, has been obviated by the provision of treatment of rabies in the West Hospital at Rajkot under the expert guidance of Dr. J. F. Henricks.

DACOITS SURRENDER.

Two gangs of dacoits organised by Markrani Janmahomed and Koli Rania, who had for sometime past been waylaying defenceless travellers and bringing pressure and persuation to bear on their fellow Makranis and Kolis to strengthen their ranks, have been accounted for by the police Naib Suba and Sar Foujdar in the Amreli Prant acting under the instruction of Rao Bahadur Bajirao Ghatge, Commissioner of Police in the Baroda State. Five dacoits have surrendered and their arms and ammunition have been captured.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, 22nd December.—No papers will be published in England on 25th and 26th December.—Reuter.

The King and the Queen accompanied by Prince George will leave London to-morrow for York Cottage, Sandringham, where they will spend Christmas. Most of the members of the Government have already left London and will not return until after the holidays. The Prime Minister is spending Christmas at his country house in Worcestershire.—(B. O. W.)

GANDHIJI BENT ON UNITY.

TO CONFER WITH SWARAJISTS TO-DAY.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE MEETING.

MORE ABOUT NON-BRAHMINS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 22.

To-day was Mahatma's day of silence. Hence there were no conferences or further talks between the various leaders who are daily arriving into Vijayanagar. The city is already overcrowded with sightseers from Belgaum and other surrounding places. To-morrow the Swadeshi Exhibition will be officially opened by Babu Rajendra Prasad and it is going to be a grand affair. Fine hand spun and hand-woven stuffs are on exhibition and a wonderful collection has been made. Khadi has marvelously improved and it now can compare very favourably with machine made stuffs, both as regards price and quality.

Nothing of any importance took place to-day and still there are some days more for the Congress. To-morrow will be rather crowded. The All India Congress Committee as well as the Subjects Committee will discuss various resolutions and the Pact.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS' FUND.

A BENGAL RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20

Bengal sends a contingent of "ardent spirit" to Belgaum and now far the President, Mahatma Gandhi will be able to satisfy them is yet a matter of speculation They will meet Mahatma on 21st and will demand of him a programme of village campaign and indeed before leaving for Belgaum one member ruefully declared "how can I urge my countrymen to quietude when the whole of British bureaucracy is at war with us.?" To insist on patience at this moment is stagnation and death There must be spirit behind the constructive work and Bengal and the whole of India has no greater constructive work than to check the foreign exploitation of the country's products Bengal is the fitted soil for the experiment and other parts should subscribe to what is possible in theirs".

A mere glance at the numerous resolutions, which Bengal members are likely to press in the Subjects Committee of the Congress displays the trend of thought of Bengal on some of the outstanding questions. Although they are very few in number among others, there are men who are Sinn-Feiners without violence. They will urge for the institution of a Political Sufferers' Fund which will form one of their most constructive proposals.

GANDHIJI BENT UPON UNITY

TO CONFER WITH SWARAJISTS TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 22.

The rush of delegates to the Congress from all parts of the country has been larger to-day than on the other days and with the arrival of Messrs. Das and Motilal Nehru to-morrow morning, the Congress deliberations would commence for all practical purposes. The Working Committee will sit to-morrow morning for a short while, and then the All-India Congress Committee would meet to transact formal business. It will later form itself into the Subjects Committee for discussion of business to come up before the Congress. The No Changers having as a body given acceptance to Gandhiji's pact with the Swarajist leaders the proceedings of the Subjects Committee are expected on the whole to be more or less smooth and expeditious. But this does not mean that opposition to the Pact from the extreme orthodox No-Changers would not be exhibited. Indeed, some delegates who arrived this evening from Andhra and Madras and the United Provinces and Bihar have, in their private conversations, expressed disappointment at the results of the No-Changers' discussions with Gandhiji. All these delegates will this evening confer together as to the attitude they should adopt at the Subjects Committee meeting, when the question of Pact will arise. A prominent Congressman from Andhra declared, "Gandhiji has yielded to the Swarajists too much and who knows what the next demand of the Swarajists will be and whether Gandhiji will not further yield to their pressure." This sums up the views of the No-Changers who have just arrived. The Punjab and Sindh delegates have not yet arrived in sufficient numbers, while Bengal will undoubtedly be Swarajist. Among those who arrived to-day were Messrs. V. J. Patel, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, S. Satyamurthi, V. Ramdas, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya and Gauri Shankar Misra.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

It is understood that among subjects likely to come up for discussion, besides Moulana Hasrat Mohani's resolutions on the change of Creed will be the position of Indians Overseas. The sanction of the Governor-General of South Africa to the Natal Ordinance, depriving Indians domiciled there of their municipal franchise will be described as manifestly unjust and an unfair breach of agreement of 1914 between the Union Government and the Indian community. The assassination of Sir Lee Stack will be condemned and a motion will be brought forward condemning the reprisals taken by the British Government as being totally out of proportion to the crime and vindictive and calculated not only to punish the guilty but to humiliate and crush the spirit of Independence of the Egyptians. It is further understood that Mr. Satyamurthi would suggest starting of a publicity campaign in Great Britain and America. Attempts would be made to alter the Constitution of Congress.

GANDHIJI BENT UPON UNITY.

Gandhiji it is stated would like to lighten the Congress machinery with a view to facilitate the speedy disposal of Congress work. But, everything depends on the circumstances which would arise in the Subjects Committee over the Lucknow Pact and the Bengal Ordinance. Gandhiji is, however, bent upon seeing that there is no division in the Congress on any subject and with this end in view he will confer with the Swarajists leaders on their arrival to-morrow.

From all accounts it appears that most of the deliberations will be conducted in the Subjects Committee and that the actual sittings of the whole Congress will not be for more than two days.

ACHIEVEMENT IN COUNCILS.

SWARAJISTS' PROPAGANDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 22.

To-day being a day of silence for Mahatma Gandhi there is nothing much doing in the Congress circles, but prominent Congressmen are giving notices of their intention to move resolutions in the Subjects Committee which commences sitting to-morrow. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and a number of Swarajists have arrived from Madras and more are expected from other parts of the country. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das will arrive to-morrow morning. Meanwhile some of the Swarajists especially those coming from Karnatak are conducting propaganda work by means of lectures and pamphlets. This morning two delegates from Mysore who belong to the Karnatak Swaraj Party delivered lectures on the maidan near the Congress enquiry office explaining to the audience what Congress workers had done in the country and what the Swarajists had achieved in the Councils and appealing to them to exercise their votes after due deliberation without fear or favour of the local leaders. They feared that when Mahatma Gandhi was giving support to the Swarajists in order to achieve unity in the Congress other leaders and No-Changers were standing in the way. At a certain stage of lecturing the audience swelled to two hundred. It is reported that Mr Gangadhar Rao Deshpande (Chairman of the Reception Committee) who happened to ride about here advised the lecturers (Messrs. J. Bhima Rao and H. V. Subramanyam) to hold their propaganda if necessary near the flag staff and added that as Mahatma Gandhi was now trying to bring about unity such lectures comparing the achievements of parties were hardly desirable. The lecturers however managed to finish their say and the gathering then dispersed.

CHARGES FOR SEATING ACCOMMODATION.

The Congress authorities have announced that the charges for seating accommodation in the galleries in the Congress pandal will be Rs. 15 per ticket for the whole session and Rs. 10 for the first day and Rs. 5 for such subsequent day. Lady visitors will be charged Rs. 10 for the whole session while children between ages of seven and twelve will be charged Rs. 5 for the whole session. Special accommodation has been reserved for such visitors who have already paid or who will pay Rs 30.

NON-BRAHMINS OF DHARWAR.

NOT OPPOSED TO HOLDING CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 22.

Latest reports regarding the holding of the Non-Brahman Conference in Belgaum shows that Non-Brahmins of Dharwar District, far from opposing the holding of the Conference are unanimously supporting it. Mr. Angade, Honorary Secretary of the

(Continued on next page.)

FAILURE OF ALLIANCE BANK

DUE ENTIRELY TO BOULTON BROS

MR. MACFADYEN'S ADMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.
(BY MAIL.)

In connection with the misfeasance summons issued by the Court against certain directors and auditors of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., (In Liquidation) Mr. Melville Macfadyen was further examined *de bene esse* at the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Page.

Mr. Page for the liquidators said that before proceeding to cross-examine Mr. Macfadyen he wished to indicate the general lines on which he intended to proceed as there were some branches which possibly His Lordship might exclude. There were two main points, first as regards Mr. Macfayden's state of mind and secondly as to the profits of the Bank. Articles indemnified Directors against all defaults except dishonesty.

Court.—Would you say having regard to Article 194 that assuming a Director had knowingly and deliberately, but bona fide done an act which was *ultra vires* he would be liable?

Mr. Page: For the purpose of this examination only I take that view. Therefore, unpleasant as it is, I must direct my cross-examination to that point, namely, dishonesty.

Mr. Macfadyen cross-examined by Mr. Page said his first connection with the Alliance Bank was when he was elected an ordinary Director in April 1918. He continued to be our ordinary Director until the Bank closed. He wrote from London in January 1922 resigning his resident directorship in view of the conflict of opinion between himself and his colleagues. With the exception of the period when he resigned he continued to be an ordinary director of the bank. At certain periods directors gave him certain extra power for specific purposes. In August 1919 on resignation of Mr. Black, General Manager, he was asked to carry on as honorary resident director pending the arrival in India of Sir James Walker and Mr. Robert Boulton. He received no additional pay. On January 2nd 1920 he was offered the appointment of Managing Director to take effect on his return to India from Europe where he was then proceeding. He arrived back in India on September 30th 1920 and took over the post of Managing Director. When Mr. Davis, new General Manager, arrived in India in January 1921 he reverted to the post of resident director of the bank. In May 1922 he undertook to become the Managing Director of the Bank from July, but in an honorary capacity without salary. At the request of the Government of India and the Governors of the Imperial Bank of India he acted as Managing Director for six weeks and proceeded to Europe on account of illness.

DETAILS.

Question: When did you first come in contact with the Boultons?

Answer:—I never had any direct connection with the Boultons.

Q.:—When did you first come in contact with either of the Boultons?

A.—I met Mr. Robert Boulton in March 1917, when I was acting as Staff Captain at Lucknow.

Q.:—Mr. Boulton wrote to you about his scheme of financial and industrial development in India?

A.:—That is so.

Q.:—He told you he had recently floated a company called the "Development Corporation of India Limited?"

A.:—Yes.

Q.:—This was a central company to control his other companies in India?

A.:—Control or was about to control a certain number of companies in India.

Q.:—He offered you the post of Manager of that company?

A.:—Yes.

Q.—Did you accept it?

A.—I did.

Q.—Apart from that had you any other appointment in any of the Boulton Companies?

A.—I became a director of several companies.

Q.—Was it after or before you became a director the Bank in 1918?

A.—While I was still a partner in the Piggott Chapman and Company. In that capacity we were directors of one or two of the Boulton Companies, Associated Hotels of India, Limited and the Premier Oil Company of India, Limited.

Q.—Did you draw any remuneration from these companies?

A.—I drew director's fees of about Rs. 1,000 a month.

FIRST IRREGULARITIES.

Witness then said that in March 1919 he discovered certain irregularities and on December 1919 he discovered further irregularities. There was a meeting of the Directors of the Bank and the arrangement was that he should in addition to his other duties take on temporarily the post of Managing Director. He accepted the position reluctantly, but in the best interests of the Alliance Bank. Witness went on to say that in September 1919 the Directors showed him that nearly two crores of rupees had been advanced to or invested in certain concerns of Boulton Brothers and Company which with two or three very small exceptions had been given before he had any connection with the Bank. In December 1919, Boulton Brothers and Company had repaid Rs 1,600,000 according to the programme and a further £200,000 was paid about that time of January 1920 or at a later date. Further the arrangements in the London office were unsatisfactory from the Alliance Bank's point of view. He was convinced subsequently that no trust could be placed in Mr. Robert Boulton and that a sum of £2,000,000 should be raised immediately to avoid a crash. At the board meeting of January 8th 1921 he communicated to the Directors his resignation from all the Boards of the Boulton group companies and at the request of the Board he was asked to rejoin. The amount that the Alliance Bank was out of at the end of 1920 by the transactions of Boulton Brothers and Company was £1,690,000 at the end of the half year on the 30th June 1921. Eight months later that amount had been reduced to between £400,000 and £500,000 and the difference had been recovered either in cash or in securities.

Q.—One of the means by which this indebtedness was reduced was by the purchase of securities from Boulton Brothers?

A.—That is not the position.

Q.—Would it be correct to say that the assets which you took over in London were taken as being £5,94,000?

A.—Possibly that was the figure.

Q.—After giving credit for securities in the hands of the Alliance Bank in connection with that business the balance remaining due from Boulton Brothers was some £3,00,000?

A.—I think it was £250,000 but I am not quite sure.

Q.—Balance of that indebtedness was reduced by the transaction which I put to you, namely certain securities were purchased from them with an agreement that they should repurchase them after twelve months?

A.—I rather think those were securities which had already been lodged as securities.

Q.—You do not agree that securities which were purchased by the Bank were purchased subject to the agreement that Boulton Brothers should repurchase them after twelve months?

A.—There was that misunderstanding. That was in the event of these securities depreciating in value. We purchased them only on the condition that Boulton Brothers should be responsible for any short fall.

Q.—The real object of this transaction was to obviate an appearance in the balance sheet of the Alliance Bank of debts due by the Directors of the Bank?

A.—I absolutely deny that.

Q.—You are aware it is necessary under the Indian Companies Act that the Bank should disclose in its balance sheet the debts due by its Directors?

A.—That is so.

BALANCE SHEET OF 1921.

Questioned about the balance sheet of 1921 declaring a dividend of six per cent., witness said the dividends were paid on figures given by the Chief Accountant and the General Manager. The report stated that the Directors proposed to pay a dividend of six per cent.

Q.—Am I right in saying they had in fact already been paid?

A.—Yes, subject to confirmation of the shareholders.

Q.—Had money actually gone into the pockets of the shareholders?

A.—Yes, subject to confirmation at a general meeting. If the General Meeting did not confirm the payment I imagine the Directors would have been responsible and might have had to refund the money.

Q.—It does seem irregular to say that the Directors propose to pay a dividend when the dividend had already been paid?

A.—The phraseology is peculiar.

Q.—You know from your own knowledge that the dividends at that time had been paid out?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you disclose to your shareholders what the actual position of the bank was?

A.—We disclosed what we thought was a correct statement of the position.

Q.—Did you consider it at that time inexpedient to disclose to your shareholders the actual position?

A.—We considered the whole position with due deliberation and that is our considered report.

Q.—Did you yourself consider it inexpedient at that time to disclose to your shareholders the true state of affairs?

A.—We have disclosed the true state of affairs, the true state of the bank at that date.

Q.—Do you consider as a business man that the bank was justified in paying that dividend?

A.—Yes.

Witness then said he was not an experienced banker and did not ascertain how the profit shown in the balance sheet was made up.

Q.—Do you seriously suggest that you as a Director of the Alliance Bank when a draft balance sheet was placed before you did not ascertain how the profit was made up; whether it was confined to revenue account or whether it included capital account as well?

A.—It is very difficult to answer that question. I am afraid I cannot answer it. I do not remember.

Witness then said that in the balance sheet for the half year ending June 30th 1921 the figure of twelve lakhs was the actual profit made by the bank that was arrived at after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts that was in accordance with the advise of their professional advisers.

Q.—Is it not the proper method to disclose your bad and doubtful debts and have your reserve disclosed in your balance sheet so far as you utilise them and securities for bad and doubtful debts?

A.—I was told that was the custom. Since I have been connected with the bank that has been my information. I acted in accordance with the usual custom of the Alliance Bank.

Q.—Your profit and loss account represents that the provision for these bad and doubtful debts was made out of the trading profits?

A.—That is not altogether the case.

Q.—How much did you set aside from your trading profits to provide for bad and doubtful debts?

A.—A comparatively small amount.

Q.—All bad and doubtful debts were provided for out of your trading profits?

A.—No. Trading profits plus reserves.

Q.—What about Boulton Brothers' debt?

A.—The balance of Boulton Brothers' debt except ten lakhs was provided for.

Q.—As regards the sum of £2,00,000, at that time you considered it inadvisable to show that in your balance sheet as being the value of the goodwill of the London business?

A.—No. That was not the reason. We had no idea then that that business would be of worth to us.

Q.—Where is this £200,000 provided for in your balance sheet?

A.—In security. In 1921 this figure did not pass through our balance sheet.

Q.—There is no indication even to an expert in your balance sheet that you were assessing the value of London business at £200,000?

A.—Nothing.

Q.—So that one of the assets of the bank, goodwill of business in London is not included in balance sheet.

A.—That is so; except so far as it forms part of our collateral security that would not appear in the balance sheet as such.

DELIBERATE SUPPRESSION.

Q.—True facts were deliberately suppressed?

A.—I do not admit that any true facts were deliberately suppressed. but I do maintain that in the general interest of Bank, it was the most we could explain.

Q.—Do you seriously say that there was no deliberate suppresion of true facts?

A.—I admit we had to move very carefully.

Q.—You did not like to state in cold print or by word of mouth the true facts?

A.—We did not think it possible if we wished to keep the Bank afloat.

Q.—You considered it necessary in the interest of the Bank to suppress the fact as regards Boultons, for instance that they had without authority of the Bank misapplied one and a half millions of the Bank's money, that they were indebted to the Bank to the extent of half a million pounds and that you had found them so utterly untrustworthy that you had to throw them out of the Board?

A.—That is true.

Q.—You admit that the fact was not disclosed?

A.—That is so.

Q.—The statement in your report makes a false suggestion as to the reason for their disappearance from the Board?.

A.—I am not likely to admit as much as that.

Witness then said that he suppressed true facts regarding disappearance of one and three quarter millions of the Bank's money and other details about Boulton Brothers.

Q.—Downfall of your Bank was entirely due to its connection with Boulton Brothers?

A.—Absolutely.

Then the Court rose.

GANDHIJI BENT ON UNITY.

(Continued from previous page)

Conference, states that the Non-Brahmin League of Dharwar District has resolved to that effect. Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the President-elect with a party of 150 delegates will arrive here from Madras on the 26th evening. Informal discussions regarding the working of the Non-Brahmin Party will be held on 27th instant.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

OFFICE REMOVED TO BELGAUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 22.

Rao Saheb Naidu, Secretary to the Reception Committee, All-India Anti-Untouchability Conference, announces that the Poona office is closed from yesterday and Mr. Patade and Mr. Subhedar Ghatge, General Secretaries of the Conference have arrived in Belgaum. Henceforward all correspondence must be addressed to the Belgaum office.

More than one hundred members have joined the Reception Committee upto date. Mr. Vithalrao Shinde, Chairman of the Reception Committee, will arrive here on 24th instant and Mr. Ramalinga Reddy, President elect on the 25th instant.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 22

The Khilafat camp is compact and well arranged. The President and staff quarters are at back near the mosque which is nearing completion. It will serve for the Subject Committee meetings also. The dining hall is roomy and very shady. The management is splendid and whole place is very gay.

Karnatak expects to send 5,000 visitors to the Khilafat Conference, Bombay, Poona and Gujarat ought to send their strong contingent. The Prresident-elect, Dr. Kitchlew, Moulana Zafar Ali Khan and party will arrive by to-morrow's mail. The Conference begins on the 24th afternoon in the Congress pandal and continues at night and the whole of 25th.

BELGAUM'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

HIS REPLY TO ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi this evening replied to the welcome addresses presented by the Local Municipality and the District Board at Darga where several thousands of Belgaum people took the opportunity to see him. The Municipality consists of 30 members, the President being Mr. Changula. The District Board consists of 15 the President being Mr. Chikodi. Both these bodies are predominantly non-Brahmin and the addresses to Mahatma Gandhi had been voted unanimously by those present at their respective meetings. Almost all the members of these bodies were present when the addresses were presented and the gathering also included Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande Mr. Belvi M. L. A. Messrs. Angdi Artal and Dalvi M. L. C., Mr. N. C. Kelkar M. L. A., the Ali Brothers, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Messrs. C. Rajagopalachariar, Vallabhai Patel and Shankerlal Banker. The addresses were printed on Khaddar cloth and it is understood that the Collector has given his sanction to the expenses incurred by both the bodies for presenting the addresses. It appears that the total expenses were Rs. 600. Both the addresses were brief and referred to the selfless services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi to Indians and through them to the whole of humanity in this age when rattling sabre is considered as the only means of settling disputes. Mahatma Gandhi was the unique distinction of having been the pioneer in work of training the world to the use of divine weapon of love and non-violence. The present political situation, unfortunate as it was, had provided Mahatma Gandhi with an appropriate occasion for the practical application of his divine principle on which love and non-violence had been based.

The municipal address continuing stated: "Your mission has just begun. The eyes of the world are rivetted on your experiment. The spirit which your experiment has engendered in the national mind is just at present like a wave of an ocean whose tide is rising. Each successive wave rushes forward breaks and rolls back, but all the same the great flood is steadily advancing. Your deeds may or may not be commemorated, but your name will be handed down from generation to generation. May success attend your efforts and your name go down in history as the deliverer of the oppressed humanity".

The address of the District Board was couched in a similar vein.

MAHATMA'S REPLY.

Mahatma Gandhi in his joint reply said he did not deserve the words of praise heaped upon him, for he had done nothing to their city or district. He repeated the suggestions he made on similar occasions recently at Bombay, Calcutta and Ahmedabad and asked them to read and understand them. In the present political condition of India the Municipalities of India should take part in the national movement, but not at the sacrifice of their primary duties cleanliness and sanitation. He was not an admirer of Western civilisation, but in matters of sanitation India had to learn a good deal from the West. India was essentially an agricultural country and it ought to have been impossible for plague and other epidemics to spread in our cities which were too small compared to the cities in Western countries. He felt pained whenever he heard people saying that these epidemics were divine dispensations. He was himself a believer in God, but human efforts had considerable scope for alleviating human miseries. "When we ourselves break God's or Nature's laws it is absurd to attribute these epidemics to God". He was glad to note that the relations between Brahamans and non-Brahamans and Hindus and Muslims were cordial and while advising the audience to continue those relations asked them to extend their love to the untouchables.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES.

The Secretary, Reception Committee wires under date Lucknow Dec. 22nd:—

Preparations for the forthcoming session of the National Liberal Federation are nearing completion. A Volunteer corps has been organised under Mr S. K. Zibbu. As delegates will begin arriving from the evening of 25th December, it has been arranged to open the office for the convenience at the Church Mission School, where the delegates will be accommodated. The Office of the Reception Committee will be moved to Rafiam in the afternoon of 25th.

Pt. Krishna Prasad Kaul, Secretary, Reception Committee visited Fyzabad, Benares, Allahabad and Cawnpore in connection with the session of the federation and Mr. Andrews Dube visited most of the important towns in Rohilkund and Bundelkund, Hardoi, Barabanki and Raebareily with a view to collect funds and doing propaganda work. The response has been particularly encouraging from Allahabad, Fyzabad, Jhansi and Hardoi and it is expected that a large number of districts will be fairly well represented in the Federation. Bengal, which was unrepresented in the last two sessions of the federation is expected to send 12 delegates while Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces are sending a large contingent of delegates, most of whom are expected on the 25th. The President elect, who is at Delhi arrives here via Cawnpore on the morning of 25th at about 9 a.m. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, General Secretary of the Federation arrives on the evening of 24. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is expected to arrive from Allahabad by the Punjab Mail on the afternoon of 25th.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar has accepted the presidentship of the Indian Social Conference and is expected to arrive on the 25th. He and his party will be accommodated in Sivagarh House at the Hewett road and the delegates of the social conference will be accommodated in the Chedilal Dharamsala.

CONGRESS NUMBER OF "FORWARD"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The Congress number of "Forward" published to-day contains a message from Mr. Gandhi who states that there is no Swaraj without the spinning wheel.

INVITATION FROM ASSAM.

The Assam Provincial Congress Committee in its sitting of the 5th November last has unanimously resolved "that the next session of the Congress be invited to Assam."

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-India Music Conference wires from Lucknow:—

The All-India Music Conference opens on the 9th January instead on the 10th.

"A NOVEL CONTRACT."

GRIEVANCES OF B. B. AND C. I. RLY, LICENSED COOLIES.

The General Traffic Manager, Mr. E. T. Robinson, soon after his return from England, cancelled the cooly contract in Ahmedabad where it had already come into operation and in the Bulsar District where it was about to come into force. It was then expected that he would soon issue necessary orders with regard to Baroda, Anand and Viramgam, but so far no orders have been received. On the contrary, there is sufficient evidence to show that the D. T. S., Ahmedabad District, has been bringing pressure upon the station-masters of these three stations to recover contractors' license fees from the coolies. The coolies decline to pay these licensed fees with the result that they are harassed in all possible ways. For some time past the station-master of Viramgam was demanding payment of Rs. 100 being the amount of monthly licensed fees from 38 station coolies (one does not know how and who fixed this amount) and on their refusal to pay this, the coolies were harassed and threatened with some sort of action. For three days, the coolies held out, but on the morning of the 17th the station-master brought in the Sub-Inspector of Police and categorically demanded the payment of this amount or take the consequences. The poor coolies were then frightened into submission and they paid the amount to the station-master before the evening of the same day, evidently, of course, for the contractor. The licensed coolies have given their statement in writing—about all that has happened in their connection. Yesterday morning the station-master of Baroda, Mr. Clare—a popular officer—who was all along recovering license-fees at the rate of Re. 1 and annas 5 per week from each of the sixty coolies of his station, demanded the payment for the next week, but the coolies on this occasion declined to pay on the ground that the contract was already cancelled at Ahmedabad and in Bulsar District and that it could not exist at Baroda. On this the station-master took away their buckles and turned them out of the platform. Baroda is a very important traffic station and it is since last evening, being worked with the help of some few men brought down by the contractor. On Sunday night there were hardly twenty coolies to work Bombay and the Peshawar Mails. It is believed that Mr. Clare who is a sympathetic officer, would not have taken this high-handed action, but for some pressure from the authorities. About Anand also the latest report is that the D. T. S. has asked to station-master to replace the coolies by the contractor's men if the former do not agree to pay. This is now the situation at these three important stations, as a result of unaccountable delay on the part of the G. T. M. in issuing the necessary orders. Mr. Robinson is reported to have expressed his opinion against the cooly contract and it is surprising that he allows the scandal to continue at some stations. When the payment is made, the public suffer, having to pay comparatively high cooly charges; and when the payment is refused, both the poor coolies and the public suffer untold hardships and inconvenience. It is hoped that Mr. Robinson will soon issue necessary orders in the matter, out of regard for the dignity of the administration and public convenience.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

Rai Sahib P. N. Das, Assistant Director and Babu R. K. Ram, Veterinary Inspector, Patna Circle were elected as delegates of the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary Association to attend the All India Veterinary Conference to be held at Madras on the 29th to 31st December, 1924.

The Karachi Municipality has passed unanimously a resolution reserving the whole area of the land, acquired by filling in the Ramsar Tank, sacred to the Hindus, for general public recreation, though the Mohomedan members for sometime past, were for reserving a part of it for a public building.

The Governor-General has fixed January 20th as the date for the commencement of the coming session of the Indian legislature at Delhi.

JAIN BALA VISHRAM (ARRAH).

The opening ceremony of the Vidhyalaya of Sri Jain Bala Vishram (Arrah), a gift of Babu Dhanendra Dass took place on 11th inst. After the ceremony of Havana was over, Babu Nirmal Kumar Jain, the Hony. Secretary of the institution read a brief report on how the institution was being worked. Some gentlemen from among the assembled made suitable speeches appreciating the work of Pandita Srimati Chandabai Jain who is the very life and soul of the institution. After the ceremony, the gentlemen present were shown the needle and weaving classes as well as some fine works of the students. After being treated to light refreshments, the assembly dispersed.

A BREAKDOWN

KOHAT NEGOTIATIONS

HINDUS ASSURED WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Dec. 22.

The Chief Commissioner of North West Frontier Provinces has issued the following communique:—

Reference has been made in the press from time to time to negotiations for a settlement between Hindus and Mahomedans of Kohat. Negotiations have for the time being broken down and it is desirable that the following facts should now be published.

Early in October a number of Hindus and Mahomedan gentlemen of North West Frontier Province, voluntarily formed themselves into a committee whose object was to bring about a settlement. After some negotiations and interviewing both the parties they succeeded in bringing together representative delegations Both sides expressed their desire for a settlement and their intention of asking Government was to grant an amnesty in all criminal cases arising out of the riots. Before any definite decision was reached differences began to appear among representatives of the parties and a settlement made by one set of Hindu delegates was rejected by others. Similarly, many Mahomedans of the villages refused to be bound by any settlement arrived at by Muslim working committee of Kohat City.

On 8th December, however, a draft agreement was initialled by presidents of the Muslim working committee and of the Kohat refugees committee in Rawalpindi. This agreement was to be ratified by twelve representatives of each side on 15th. The representatives discussed the matter till 9th, but were unable to agree on many important points, which had been left unadressed in the draft agreement and at twelve noon on the 19th negotiations were broken off. In view of the requests for an amnesty, the trial of the cases arising out of the riots was postponed by the District Magistrate but they will now be proceeded with according to law. It is satisfactory to note that though they were unable to arrive at a formal agreement both parties gave assurances that they intended to live amicably in the future and had no intention of continuing their quarrel. The Mahomedan delegation assured the Hindu representatives that they would welcome their return to Kohat.

IN AID OF AKALIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To-day, the Akali situation is most acute in the Punjab. The Akalis are really fighting the battle of India's freedom with the sacred weapon of non-violence. Dear countrymen, pray realize their trials and tribulations:—

(1) Remember the unholy murders of the Akali leaders at Nankana!

(2) Think of the humiliation and hammering of the Akalis at Guruka Baug.!

(3) Consider their hardships at Bhai Peru!

(4) Realize their sufferings, sorrows and sacrifice at Jaito!

(5) Pray, note that 30,000 Akalis are rotting in jails!

(6) That crores of rupees worth of their property is lost!

(7) Still further, that the prosecution case against the Akali leaders has gone on for twelve months!

(8) That Sir Malcolm Hailey and his bureaucracy have been using all sorts of tactics to discredit the Akali movement and to divide the Akalis by starting Sikh Sudharak Sabhas and Sikh Publicity Committees!

(9) Please not, that if the Akalis are not helped in time i.e. now we shall have to rue for our remisness.

The Akali Defence Deputation is now in Bombay and all those, who love freedom, and desire to see our Motherland free, should help the Akalis with all their might and main. Success of the Akalis will relieve the Hindu Muslim tension in the Punjab and hasten the attainment of Swaraj.

Mr. Jayakar has consented to go to the Punjab for a month; and we appeal to our countrymen to do their bit at this supreme moment of the Akali struggle and help the Akali Defence Deputation fully.—Yours etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN,
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

FOURTH CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF VASCO DA GAMA.

In commemoration of the fourth centenary of the death of Vasco da Gama there will be a Mass and Te-Deum by His Grace the Archbishop—Bishop of Damaun in the Church of Dabul at 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 24th inst and similar services will be held in all the churches of the Diocese. At 6-30 p.m. a solemn session will be held under the joint auspices of the Goan Union, the Mazagon Institute, the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organization and the Instituto-Luso-Indiano at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Burrows Lane, Girgaum. His Excellency the Consul-General for Portugal will preside. His Grace the Archbishop, Bishop of Damaun will be present, Mr. C. P. da Cunha Solicitor, will address the gathering in English on "Vasco da Gama and the heroic period of Portuguese history" Mr. V. de Braganza Cunha will speak in Portuguese on "The Political Influence of Portugal in the East", and Miss Ena da Silva e Cunha will recite some stanzas from "Os Lusiadas" by Camoes.

THE MONARCH OF AGUE MIXTURES is
BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS is
BELL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY No. 7 THE AGUE MIXTURE FOR MONARCHS.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

LEGED MIS-APPROPRIATION BY AGENTS.

DER FOR LIQUIDATION CONFIRMED

he Whittle Spinning and Manufac-
ring Company Ltd .....Appellants.
vs.
a Somnath Rupjidas .....Respondent.

Before The Hon'ble Sir Norman Macleod, ef Justice and Justice Crump.]

his was an appeal against the decision of District Judge of Ahmedabad who order- that the Whittle Spinning and Manu- turing Co. Ltd. be wound up.

he facts are briefly these:—

he petitioner Somnath Rupjidas made a tion to the District Court at Ahmedabad ing for the compulsory winding up of Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing mpany Limited on the ground that it was able to pay its debts and that it was just d equitable to wind it up and to appoint official liquidator of the Company to nd up its affairs and to make a full restigation into the affairs of the Company d the conduct of the Agents and Directors. The Whittle Spinning and Manufacturing mpany is a Joint Stock Company Register- under the Indian Companies Act. The thorized capital of the Company is eight hs. The said Company has a cotton Mill Broach and some ginning factories in e Broach District. The balance sheet of ie Company of 1922 showed that the liabi- ties of the Company amounted to Rs. venty-five lacs ninety-three thousand. That s appeared from the last published balance eet the Company has created out of its rofits several funds amounting to thirty- ur lacs. This with the paid-up capital ame to over 42½ lacs of rupees whereas the tal cost of the machinery and building up t end of 1922 came to twenty-five lacs venty-eight thousand which left sufficient e. nearly 17 lacs in the hands of the Agents and Directors for carrying on the work of the Company, but the Directors and Agents of the Company had misapplied hose funds accommodating Mills, Factories ad Shroffs in current account bearing interest to the extent of 33 lacs. This mount has increased to 58½ lacs of rupees according to the report of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. The auditor is also a debtor of the Company in 1923 and 1924 large sums are borrowed by the Agents. Several Credi- tors called upon the Directors to take necessary steps against the Agents and others for several acts of misfeasance but the Directors took no steps. Under those circumstances suit No. 478 of 1924 in the Court of the First-Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad as filed against the Agents and Directors valuing it at Rs. 35 lacs of rupees to have it declared that several pecuniary transactions made by them both in borrowing and lend- ing were "ultra vires" of the Company.

That the adjourned meeting of the share- holders was held at Viramgam on the 5th August 1924 and Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company submitted their report of the ins- pection to the Share-holders. To their re- port they have annexed a balance sheet made up by them from the books of account. They have found out that in addition to the paid-up capital of 8 lacs, the Company had reserve funds amounting to 35 lacs and the book liabilities to the extent of 45 lacs. The Agents and Members of the families were indebted to the extent of Rs. 13 lacs and the Auditor of the Company was a debtor of Rs. 13,093. Thus nearly 73 lacs of rupees had been taken away by the Agents for their own concerns.

The petitioner in his affidavit submitted that the circumstances connected with this Company will show that the Agents and Directors had perpetrated gross fraud against the Company, they had abused the powers and trust reposed in them and brought about the commercial insolvency of the Company by their mis-deeds and in breach of trust they had misapplied the funds of the Company.

The District Judge after hearing the peti- tioner and the agents passed an order that the Company be wound up.

Against the above order of the District Judge, the Agents filed an appeal to the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel re- fused to interfere with the order of the District Judge and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for the Agents.

Mr. Dhirajlal K. Thakore with Manilal K. Thakore appeared for the petitioning creditor.

TABLET FROM ABDUL-BAHA TO SASSIPAD BANNERJEE.

The following is copy of the tablet sent by Abdul-Baha from Haifa in reply to a letter from the late Sassipad Bannerjea, referred to in Mrs. Standard's article pub- lished in our issue of yesterday:—

TABLET TO INDIA.

O thou wooer of Reality!

His Highness the Merciful One hath caused the appearance of the splendors of love and affinity in the world of huma- nity, so that the individuals of mankind might be perfectly united and the rays of unity be revealed amongst the children of man. Hence he sent forth the holy Mani- festations, inspired their hearts with the contexts of the heavenly books and insti- tuted divide religions, in order that these sanctified personages, these revealed books, these religions of God might become the means of unity and accord, love and good fellowship in the human world.

Should we study the divine religions with the perception of truth, we would then conclude that their underlying prin- ciple is the One Reality. All the religions of God are the reality. Reality does not accept multiplicity and division. But alas! that the fundamental reality is laid aside and forgotten and a catalogue of creeds, dogmas and rites have taken its place which are the basis of difference, the cause of hatred and prejudice and the establish- ment of the religion of God is totally for- gotten and quite neglected.

When this impenetrable gloom—that is, the gloom of the traditions of fore-fathers and ancestors—surrounded the world and the pristine, primal light of the divine reli- gions was changed into the darkness of the ideas of men, then the true morn dawned and the Sun of Reality (Baha'o'- llah) arose from the horizon of Persia, re- flecting in the mirror of the world of hu- manity the effulgence of the heavenly unity Thus he destroyed the foundations of the structure of blind dogmas, and man-made creeds and rituals which are the results of ignorant prejudices. It is owing to this fact that this light is spread- ing with the greatest rapi- dity in all the countries of the world. The influence of these divine teachings in the heart of the world is like the influence of the spirit over the bodies.

Consequently, through the breaths of this divine spirit, the followers of the different religions in Persia have rent as- under the veil of superstitions, are freed from the effect of unenlightened doctrines and have attained to the Beloved of Reality. These antagonistic faiths are united with the bond of perfect love and amity. For this reason great meetings are organized, in which are represented Mohammedans, Chris- tians, Jews, Zoroastrians, Turks, Arabs, Parsees, Persians, Kurds, English, French and Americans, who associate and mingle with each other as brothers. Like the sheep of God they are grazing in the meadow of truth under the protecting staff of the heavenly Shepherd.

Shouldst thou reflect with the insight of reality, thou wilt observe that these anti- quated and superannuated dogmas have ever been the cause of massacre and carnage amongst the nations and peoples.

As this cycle is the cycle of sciences, there must needs be *new* teachings, a *new* revelation is required and a *new* life is wanted. The minds and hearts refute the veracity of ancient opinions. *New* ideals are caled for and *new* principles are urgently demanded which may fill the requirements of this age, be as the spirit of this century and as the light of this period.

Search, labour, investigate, work and show extraordinary effort, so that the center of the light of Reality, like unto the witness of love, may become revealed in the assemblages of mankind. Arise thou with such heavenly power and such divine confirmation as to move and stir that great continent of India.

Upon thee be greeting and praise!

(Signed) ABDUL-BAHA ABBAS.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION'S POSITION.

Professor Gilbert Murray, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union, has made the following statement on the Egyptian situation:—

The present international position of Egypt was defined in February, 1922 in a 'Decla- ration to Egypt" issued by the British Gov- ernment, which runs as follows;

"Whereas His Majesty's Government, in accordance with their declared intentions, desire forthwith to recognise Egypt as an independent sovereign State; and

Whereas the relations between His Ma- jesty's Government and Egypt are of vital interest to the British Empire;

The following principles are hereby de- clared:—

1. The British Protectorate over Egypt is torminated, and Egypt is declared to be an independent Sovereign State.

2. So soon as the Government of His Highness shall pass an Act of Indemnity with application to all inhabitants of Egypt, Martial Law as proclaimed on the 2nd November, 1914 shall be withdrawn.

3. The following matters are absolutely reserved to the discretion of His Majesty's Government until such time as it may be possible by free discussion and friendly ac- commodation on both sides to conclude agreement in regard thereto between His Majesty's Government and the Government of Egypt:—

(a) The security of the communications of the British Empire in Egypt.;

(b) The defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference, direct or indirect;

(c) The protection of foreign interests in Egypt and the protection of minorities;

(d) The Soudan.

Pending the conclusion of such agree- ments, the *status quo* in all these matters shall remain intact."

The agreements mentioned in the docu- ment quoted above had not been negotiated at the date of the assassination of the Sir- dar, consequently the sovereignty and inde- pendence of Egypt are at present limited as regards the four points upon which the British Government have reserved absolute discretion. Thus the maintenance of the *"status quo"* before the issue of the Decla- ration, implies that these points are under the sole control of the British Empire, for Egypt was a British Protectorate from 1914 until she was granted independence by the Declaration.

The Declaration was accepted without re- servation by the King and Government of Egypt in documents which took the form of an exchange of letters between the King and his Prime Minister in March, 1922.

The recent action of His Majesty's Gov- ernment has been taken on the strength of this Declaration and appears to have been confined strictly to the matters therein re- served. It is impossible to call in doubt the validity of the Declaration in Inter- national Law. The only questions which might legitimately be raised would be:—

(1) A question of its interpretation, or

(2) A question whether any action taken by Great Britain falls within the speci- fied reservations or not.

If any doubt on either of these two points were seriously raised by duly autho- rised parties, the Executive of the League of Nations Union trusts that His Majesty's Government would consent to submit the question without delay to the Permanent International Court or some similar tribu nal.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY LTD.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Com- pany, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on Monday afternoon, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1924, stated:—

"It will be seen that the Company's total income during the year from the sale of electrical power and other sources amounted to Rs. 34,21,185-7-0. The total expenditure during the period including interest on De- bentures and miscellaneous loans amounted to Rs. 38,98,770-1-5 with the result, which the Directors regret, that the Profit and Loss Account shows a debit-balance of Rs. 4,77,584-10-5.

This is mainly due to the Company's reve nue having suffered to the extent of about rupees four lakhs during the year under re- port on account of the unexpected delay caused by the Mill consumers in equipping their Mills and taking supply. The latter half of the year showed much better results than the first half and would have been still better had there not been two months of Mill strike with a consequential loss of about rupees two lakhs. There is a steady increase in the revenue every month and with the Tramways Company transferring the whole of their load by the beginning of 1925 we feel sure the Company will show a fair net profit next year with prospects of increasing re- turns as all our consumers including the Rail- ways come in for full supply.

The generating plant of the Bombay Elec- tric Supply and Tramways Company, Limit- ed, is being gradually dismantled, and trans- formers are being erected by the Hydro- Electric Companies to give supply in bulk. It is expected that their entire load amount- ing to approximately 20,000 horse-power will be taken over early next year. This Com- pany will participate in the additional reve- nue gained thereby.

It is also notified that electric service will be inaugurated on the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway early in February next.

From these two sources, it is anticipated that the revenue of this Company will be enhanced by approximately one lakh of rupees per mensem."

GENERAL.

The General Manager's Report stated:—

"We have now 30 consumers receiving power aggregating 53,000 scheduled H.-P. to cotton mills in addition to the supply to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.

The Hydraulic Works have been efficiently maintained. The generating and receiving plant at the Power House and in Bombay have given satisfactory service. The Bombay- Kalyan section of the Transmission Lines runs mostly through salt pans and marshy ground and to improve the insulation of this part of the lines, one extra disc is being added to each string of insulators. This measure will considerably obviate the risk of breakdowns. The underground cable sys- tem and the equipment at the mills sub- stations have given satisfactory service.

The average rainfall over the entire catch- ment area was 89 inches and our storage lake was full by the end of August. We have enough water for the next 18 months' re- quirements."

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the Report, the Chairman said:—

"In placing before you the eighth annual report and audited balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1924, I feel a few remarks are necessary.

During the year under report, when we were already suffering from a loss of income due to the inability of some of our consum- ers to erect their plant and take supply, we had the serious misfortune of a two months' strike at the Mills. This has not only re- duced our income from those who were al- ready connected, but prevented some of the other consumers who were preparing to take supply from doing any erection work during these two months, so that all those consum- ers who gradually came on after March would probably have made their connections two months earlier in each case.

I am glad to be able to say that practically the whole of the Mill load undertaken by this Company has been connected now and we are in the position to substantially increase our supply to the Tramways load within the next few weeks. A small beginning will be made in the supply of power to the G. I. P. Railway (Harbour Branch) also from Febru- ary next. In fact, with the mill load alone we were able a few months ago to commence making a profit after paying all operation costs and interest on debentures without allowing for depreciation and this profit has been steadily increasing from month to month. I may mention that in November last this Company made a gross income of Rs. 4,11,000 which may be considered en- couraging.

With these few words, gentlemen, I place before you the Directors' Report and audited balance sheet for your acceptance."

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy seconded and it was unanimously adopted.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company was held on Monday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. R. D. Tata presiding.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1924, stated:—

"It will be seen that the Company's total income during the year from the sale of electrical power and other sources amounted to Rs. 45,73,896-7-5 and that deducting there- out the total working expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 21,40,406-4-8 and Rs. 6,00,000 set aside for Depreciation and deducting also Rs. 50,000 the final balance which stood to debit of guarantors' commis- sion, the balance arrived at is Rs. 17,83,490-2-9.

Adding to this balance, the balance brought forward from last account, i.e., Rs. 49,959-13-2 the total disposable profits amount to Rs. 18,33,449-15-11.

Deducting out of the above sum Rs. 8,52,450 paid by way of 'ad-interim' dividend on Pre- ference Shares at 7 per cent. and on Ordinary Share Capital at 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1923, the balance of the net profit now available for further distribution is Rs. 9,80,999-15-11.

Your Directors recommend payment, out of this sum, of the final dividend for the year at 7 per cent. per annum, less income-tax on "Preference" shares and at 7 per cent. free of tax on "Ordinary" shares. Total divi- dends at 7 per cent. per annum on "Prefer- ence" shares and at 7 per cent. on "Ordi- nary" shares will absorb Rs. 9,42,445 leaving a balance of Rs. 38,554-15-11 which will be carried to the next account.

Your Directors trust that this result will be considered satisfactory in view of the Mill strike which lasted nearly 2 months and had necessarily an adverse effect on your revenue for the period. To consolidate the position of the Company we have set aside towards Depreciation rupees one lakh more than last year. Besides many of our consumers having accepted revised contracts at higher rates and for an extended period, an appreciable increase in revenue may be expected next year."

GENERAL.

The General Manager's Report stated:—

"Forty-four consumers are now being sup- plied with power amounting to 56,000 sche- duled H.P., excluding the supply to the Bom- bay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. This Company is participating in the partial supply to the Tramways Co., and early next year will join in giving them their full sup- ply.

The harbour branch service of the G. I. P. Railway will also be electrified early next year, in which this Company will also parti- cipate.

This year, for the first time in our history, all our lakes were full, though the rainfall 143in., was below the normal. Our water situation now need not cause us any anxiety, as we have enough for the next year and half's requirements.

Leakage from the ducts at Lonavla is negli- gible, the measures to stop this leakage hav- ing proved successful.

The Power House plant has been running satisfactorily. The advantage of inter-con- nection between the Allied Companies was once again shown in November last, when trouble was experienced on one of the deep sea towers of the Thana Creek crossing. Ser- vice to all our consumers was immediately re- sumed, via the inter-connecting lines and the Transmission Lines of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. Adequate measures, to prevent a similar occurrence in future, have been taken.

The plant at the Receiving Station and the underground cable system, as well as the equipment at the mills, have given satisfac- tory service."

Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani, K.C.I.E., was appointed a Special Director in place of Mr. M. A. Tana who tendered his resigna- tion.

In accordance with Article 109 of the Arti- cles of Association, two of your Directors, namely, Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. H. P. Gibbs, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re- election and offer themselves accordingly.

We regret to record the death, on the 30th June last, of Khan Bahadur Jamshedji A. Dalal, one of the auditors from the very commencement of the Company. The Board has invited Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., to act in his place.

The Shareholders will be requested to ap- point Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the Report, the Chairman said:—

"I place before you to-day the fifteenth annual report of this Company as also the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1924, for your acceptance.

We have completed the ninth year of opera- tion and the ninth year of our contracts with our earliest consumers, and as this was the time when they should exercise their option for a further period of five years under the old rates, the Board took up negotiations and has been successful in raising the rates payable in the case of almost every such con- sumer.

I am glad to be able to inform you also that for the first time all our lakes were full to the brim at the end of the monsoon. The Kundley Company whose system is inter- connected with ours has almost completed its works so that our water position is as- sured.

You are aware that during the year under review we had a mill strike for about two months which has considerably affected our expected income. We have nevertheless been in a position to continue the payment of a dividend in keeping with past years."

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw seconded and it was passed unanimously.

Dividend as recommended by the Directors in their report was then approved and re- tiring Directors were re-elected for the en- suing year.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

In the share market jutes opened very strong after the week-end in sympathy with hessians and a large business took place at rates which in most cases shewed material appreciation on quotations of the previous week. In coals nothing of interest was dis- played in this section and rates were more or less stationary. In teas enquiry was limited with prices generally steady. Mis- cellaneous exhibited on special features. Go- vernment securities were steady. Stock ex- change will close for X'Mas and New Year holidays on the evening of 23rd instant and reopen on the 2nd January 1925:—The follow- ing were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper 66/6, 5 per cent loan 1945- 55 97/14, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1928 103/7, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/8, do. 1927 100/12, do. 1930 102/6, do. 1932 103/7.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 28/8, Im- perial Bank 355.

Railways:—Arrakan Light Railway 69, Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 68.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/6, Bengal Luxmi Cotton 126.

Jutes:—Alliance 635/8, Auckland 222, Anglo India 417 Belgedere 611/8, Budge Budge 466/8 Champdany 220 Cheviot 318 Clive 44 Dalhousie 434, Delta 515, Empire 58/12, Fort William 392, Gondalpara 1900, Gourepore 739, Hooghly ord 80/8, Howrah 43/6, Hukumchand ord 11/2, Kamarhatty 680, Kanknarrah 530 Kelvin 263/8, Lansdowne 365/8, Lawrence 633/8, Nai- hati 539, National 314/8, Northbrook 59/12, Reliance 64/4, Union 627, Waverley 7/12.

Coals:—Bhalgora 9/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 23/8, Burrakur 28/12 Equitable 18, Kuardi 9/2, Kesoonda and Nyadee 21/8, Gowardih 1/12, South Karanpura 10/4, Sutikdin 3/8, Talcher 6/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone 5/6, In- dian Iron and Steel 23, B. I. Corporation deferred 5/6, Calcutta Ice Association 12/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnuath 37/4, Coolie- koosie 375 East India 25/8, Margarets Hope 197 New Chumta 49/4, Rutema 21/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one- eighth pence.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

where any communal distinction should be allowed. . . . That will be poisoning the whole intellectual life of the nation. I can understand and appreciate special facilities being asked for classes consider- ed backward. Give them special scholar- ships, open educational centres in areas largely occupied by such classes: even assign larger or special grants from public revenues for their benefit, without dis- locating or injuring existing institutions. In this connection I will say atonce that I did not like or approve of the opposition offered by some Hindu members of the Punjab Legislative Council to the opening of Intermediate Colleges at Campbellpur, Lyallpur and Gujarat. If they objected to more money being spent on Arts Colleges, the best thing for them was to suggest the transfer of one or two Colleges from the East to the West. I am afraid an analysis of the conduct of some Hindu members of the Punjab Legislative Coun- cil, both in the last Council and in the present one, will not convince any fair- minded person that the whole blame for the present communal tension in the Pun- jab can be laid at the door of Main Fazl Hussain. The responsibility for much of what the Mian has done or is doing, rests with the bureaucratic Government. Per- haps he has been its ready and willing tool, as his own views coincided with that of the Government. Hindu critics should have seen into the game and should not have allowed themselves to be made the unconscious instruments of the bureau- cracy in creating more bad blood between the communities. In any case, the future generation will not acquit them of all share in helping (however unconsciously) to bring about the crisis through which we are passing. In my judgment the Non- Co-operation movement is also partly res- ponsible for it. Personally I do not care at all about posts or about admissions into the Government Arts Colleges. The case is, however, different with the Professional Colleges. In their case the allocation of numbers to different communities regard- less of merit would lower the standard of education and the subsequent efficiency of the successful units. These are, however, minor matters to which undue importance should not be attached.

Summary of Suggestions.

Now to summarise the suggestions, I have made; (1) Free your minds from the pernicious doctrine of absolute rights.

(2) Purge your politics of "religion," (dogmatic religion)

(3) Rationalise religion as much as possible, and lay emphasis only on essen- tials.

(4) Remove social barriers which se- parate and estrange one community from another.

(5) Love India above any other country in the world, and be Indians first and last.

(6) Concentrate all efforts on improving conditions at home. That does not debar you from sympathising with your fellow- religionists abroad and helping them occa- sionally provided that your duty to your own countrymen permits of it. In this respect follow Turkey and Egypt.

(7) Don't fret at Shuddhi. It has come to stay.

(8) You can try *Sangathan* and *Tanzim*, if you can purge them of Anti-Muslims and Anti-Hindu feelings, which, in my opinion, is very difficult.

(9) Have proportional representation in Legislatures, if you may but do not insist on separate electorates.

(10) Divide the Punjab into two Pro- vinces to make majority rule effective.

(11) Don't insist on population being the rule of representation in Local bodies. But if you must, you may. But here, again, do not insist on separate electorates.

(12) Have Public Services Commissions to regulate the filling of Government posts on certain general broad principles.

(13) No communal representation in Universities and educational institutions. But special facilities for backward classes may be provided with special grants from public revenues for their benefit.

CURRENCY POLICY.

RESOLUTION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. D. V. Belvi, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next session of the Legislative Assembly:

"In view of the disastrous results of the Currency Policy adopted by the Secretary of State for India on the recommendations of the Babington Smith Committee of 1919 and its admitted failure and in view of the con- tinued hesitation of the Government of India to declare their policy in this matter so vital to the economic interests of this country, this Assembly recommends to the Governor- General-in-Council that a Committee with a majority of Indian non-officials on it, and with an Indian Chairman be immediately ap- pointed to examine the whole question of Exchange and Currency in the light of the experience gained since the date of the pub- lication of the Babington-Smith Report, and to make recommendations as to the best poli- cy to be pursued to secure a system of Cur- rency and Exchange best suited to the inte- rests of India."

INTERPELLATIONS.

Mr. Belvi has also given notice of the fol- lowing interpellations:—

Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) The total amount of money contributed to the League of Nations from the Indian Exchequer each year from the date of its in- ception to the end of 1924.

(b) The names of the delegates who repre- sented India at the several sessions of the League hitherto.

(c) The expenditure of money out of the Indian Exchequer on the delegation at the several sessions of the League upto this time?

II. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a complaint against the Super- intendent of Colaba published under heading "Processions Controlled." Three days' notice of funeral. A Police Superintendent's fir- man" in column 7 of the issue of the "Bom- bay Chronicle" dated the 5th December 1924.

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state whether the allegations made are true.

(c) If not, what are the facts.

(d) Will Government be pleased to lay on the Assembly table a copy of the Police Su- perintendent's notification?

III. (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a leading article in the "Bom- bay Chronicle" under the caption of "Menda- cious Propaganda" published in its issue of the 6th December, 1924.

(b) Is it a fact that the Government of India has been financing the propagation of its political views in America.

(c) If so, since when and will Govern- ment be pleased to state the amount of money it spent on this head during each of the last five years?

GODHRA RLY. VERNACULAR SCHOOL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

Report has reached here from a reliable quarter that the B. B. and C. I. Railway au- thorities, in their feverish zeal to effect eco- nomy in the administration, have lately de- cided to close down the Railway Vernacular Schools at Godhra from 1st February 1925. Sometime ago the authorities asked the Rail- way staff at Godhra, whether they would pay fees for their school-going children at the rates of annas four, annas eight and Re. 1 for dif- ferent standards, instead of anna one and an- nas two, current rates and the staff having expressed inability to pay such enhenced rates, the authorities are reported to have come to this decision.

Godhra is an important loco and traffic centre and the school though housed in a poor building is still a blessing to the poor clerical and the so-called menial staff. The number of children attending the school is about 84, at present of whom nearly 34 are from the menial staff. The late officiating Agent, Sir E. Jackson, out of his regard for health and general welfare of children is reported to have once proposed to shift this school to a more airy and decent building, even on payment of higher rent. As suit- able building could not be had the proposal could not materialise. In view of this it is indeed strange and sad that the authorities now instead of doing anything to improve the condition of the school have decided to close it, as an alternative to the staff paying exorbitant fees.

Great discontent is created among the staff, who I understand, have appointed an influ- ential Committee to consider the situation. It may be noted here that the Railway Com- pany is spending large amounts of money for maintaining schools, and boarding houses with efficient staff and necessary equipment for boys and girls of the Anglo-Indian and Eu- ropean staff. Nearly half the educational expenses of thee boys and girls are borne by the Company. The Indian staff do not and cannot grudge such facilities and the conces- sions being provided to children of their bro- ther staff in the matter of education. But they do feel discontented over the indifference and callousness of the authorities in the mat- ter of education of their own children. It is hoped the Agent, instead of being carried away by the undue zeal for retrenchment, will accord to the case of this school, as also such other schools on the line. Their number is inadequate to the need and their condition hardly satisfactory—proper consideration and drop once for all the idea of enhanced rates of fees or of closing them.

BHAVNAGAR POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIONS IGNORED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 20.

The second day's proceedings of the Assembly began with a splendid speech from Mr. Gulabray Desai, the leader of the House. He pleaded for a suitable reply to all the representations that were placed before the Council by the Secretaries of the Bhavnagar People's Conference for consideration. The speaker was respectfful in his tone and firm in his demands, although it seemed he was moderating his requests at the favourable or unfavourable nodding of the Chair in response to his speech. He complained that the authorities had not yet replied to any of the four representations that were made by the Praja Parishad behalf of the people of Bhavnagar, and urged that all due requests of the workers of the Conference should receive consideration that was their due, and all information and figures asked for by them ought to be promptly supplied. It must be mentioned that during the discussion on this question on the previous day the workers of the Conference were taken by surprise by an admission from the Chair that he had not sufficiently studied their representations and did not know that the Secretaries had therein asked for a deputation of the Parishad to wait upon the Council to convince them of the necessity and urgency of the reforms which formed the basis of the said representations. It was amazing that so responsible an officer as the President of the Council of Administration, who always seems to care very much about the continuance of traditionally good and happy relations between the people and the State, should be so careless as neither to read carefully the studied and most reasoned representations of the most representative institution of the State nor to vouchsafe any reply to the same as is always done in British India in reply to the memoranda of all important public bodies, nor to send for the deputation of the people, as he is always fond of doing, to discuss with it the questions of vital importance that had been raised. No satisfactory reply was given during the discussions in the Assembly to this most legitimate and reasonable of demands by the President of the Council save that his doors were always open and any number of people may come up to hi with their points and grievances. It seemed he was determined to ignore the existence of the People's Conference and make the labour and efforts of the workers barren and fruitless through sheer apathy towards them.

Mr. Gulabray took about an hour in his speech and dealt with the most important points that had received scant consideration in the previous day's answers to the interpellations. His speech was much appreciated in both quarters, official and non-official, although it seemed all his pleadings could evoke but little response from those who sat tight over their powers and had come prepared to answer no matter if they had to base their arguments on mere sentimentalism. The Nagarseth who followed drew peals of laughter by assuring Sir Prabhashanker and his three colleagues that when the beloved Maharaja took over the reins of government, people would take them in procession through the city in a silver chariot and instead of horses they would themselves drag it in honour of the sweet memories of their good administration and beneficent acts! He further added with an air of seriousness that he was not going to forget to honour Lt.-Colonel Burke with the other three in this unique fashion!

The man who won the hearts of the audience by the intrepidity of his manners, unhesitating advocacy of the cause and a thorough grasp of the subject he was handling was Mr. Harila Mohandas, the young Nagarseth of Mahuva. There was a flutter in the official dovecot when he was up and speaking. His arguments came rapidly one following the other, and made up a solid unanswerable case which th official concerned tried but poorly to demolish.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Parekh advocated a periodical bacteriological analysis of drinking water of the city and th addition of a class in Intermediate Science in the local Samaldas College. He succeeded, it seemed, after an insistent an continuous hammering of the latter subject in creating a favourable atmosphere for the acceptance of the same at no very distant date.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN LIQUOR.

Mr. Gopaljee Thakker had a crushing array of figures in condemnation of the State policy of allowing an increasing import of foreign liquor in the limits of the State which thoroughly defeated the noble objects of the late Highness Sir Bhavsinhjee in promulgating a total prohibition of th country-made liquor within his territories. The improved grants-in-aid code which has taken many years in coming also occupied his attention for a while, and he made a final though unsuccessful effort to secure justice to the untrained primary school teachers who had served the State long and faithfully. The Member for Education would not budge when it was a matter for additionl expenses and so the question rested there to be fought out in the next Assembly.

Seth Narottamdas Bhavjee with his plea for additional banking facilities to the merchants of Bhavnagar scored little excepting an offer to discuss the question with the Banking Committee. Mr. Kunverjee Anandjee was administered a severe rebuke by the President for the language of hyperbole that he was using and his case for a further increase in the stock of medicine had needlessly to suffer on account of a tactless handling of the subject. His demand for the abolition of the recently enacted Charai Vero could not find favour with the authorities who refused to sanction greater concessions than those they had already done. So then, a tax now remains on the sacred cow of the Aryas this State ruled over by the traditionally religious Gohel Rajputs, and this innovation has been effected by the Council of Administration, who while increasing fresh taxation, enacting new laws and sanctioning capital punishment, are always parading before the people their limited powers and consequent inability to grant a further extension of the powers of the Popular Assembly not excluding the substitution of the system of election of its members instead of nominating them as at present which was contemplated by the Maharaja and promised in his famous despatch instituting the Assembly.

PRESIDENT'S CLOSING SPEECH.

The closing speech of the President embraced most of the points raised by the members during the discussion. He seemed to be more sentimental than argumentative, and used all his powers of persuasion and eloquence to adorn a speech which was otherwise one of unredeemed disappointment. His rejection of the demand for a Railway Advisory Board on the ground that the B. S. Railway was well-managed and the B. S. Railway Administration was more responsive than many others could hardly convince his audience; while his amazing argument that they should not share even in an advisory capacity in the formulation of Railway policy, because the Railway was not constructed out of the people's funds smacked so thoroughly of a bureaucratic origin that one forgot for the moment that it was Sir Prabhashanker who was speaking. Really, it took one's breath away to hear so sordid an argument from the lips of one so renowned, as the President undoubtedly is, for his sweet persuasive eloquence which, if it failed to grant the request made, did at least soothe the ardour of the hearer and sent him home admiring the goodness and benevolence of the master-diplomat.

A word of praise that is due, and I will conclude my already long letter. It was indeed a sight to see when Sir Prabhashanker stood up to reply to an old old grievance of the poor peasants whose land had been acquired for Railway purposes years ago, but who till now could not get the proportionate reduction of their *Vighoti* rates although repeated promises were made to that effect. The point was touched by Mr. Gulabray. The President was moved by the fact that the promise still remained unfulfilled. He at once got up, requested the speaker not to laborate the point, and frankly admitted the truth of the grievance. He said it was really shameful that the promise was not redeemed and the grievance remained as before. He appealed to his officials to take prompt action in this matter without any show of reasonable pretexts whatsoever. This was sufficient to ease the already tense atmosphere of the Hall and the members deeply appreciated the sincerity of this appeal.

MALARIA AND ITS PREVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The interesting articles on Health and Hygiene published by you every Sunday are always appreciated by your readers, more especially those by "Cerebellum," who writes well, clearly, intelligently and to the point. In your last Sunday issue, you reprinted an article by Dr. J. F. D'Mello, D.P.H., L. M. & S. on Malaria and its prevention. While agreeing, in the main, with what Dr. D'Mello says, I find that his advice on the prophylactic treatment of Malaria has now been abandoned and, indeed, recognised not to be safe. For instance, he advises people who live in or visit malarious localities to take quinine daily as a preventive. Till recently this was the advice generally proffered, but this has been proved to be wrong. Not only that taking quinine in this manner is no protection against Malaria, but it is dangerous for people to thus accustom themselves to this medicine as it loses completely its effects should they happen to contract this disease. This, as I fully expect, may be disputed and statistics, etc., may be quoted to prove the contrary; all the same, this belief has been weakened, if not abandoned altogether, as I learnt when I visited London and Paris last year. As a curative, quinine is, of course, the only recognised specific in this disease, provided its administration is sustained and prolonged. It may interest your readers to know that Lt.-Colonel Acton, I.M.S., Director of the Tropical School of Medicine, Calcutta, has shown that many cases of malignant malaria are not benefitted by quinine. Two eminent French authorities on malaria, Drs. Charles Grall and E. Marchoux (see Traite de Pathologie Exotique, Paris) confirm the above views. Such cases have, most probably, become quinine resistant and the drug has therefore lost its effects on them. On the other hand, Colonel Acton has shown (see the "Lancet" 21st Jan. 1922) that other alkaloids, related to quinine, which have different optical activities from it, destroy the germs of malignant malaria rapidly and effectively; and other observers, notably Dr. William Fletcher, M.A. M.D. (Cambridge) confirm Lt.-Col. Acton's researches with the efficacy of these alkaloids. It is interesting also to note that Dr. Kadri Mehemmed a Medical Officer in the Turkish Army in Asia Minor, quoted by the "Lancet" of Sept. 20th 1924, from the German Medical Journal, Archiv fur Schiffs—u—Tropen Hygiene, June 1924 states that quinine does not prevent the relapses of obstinate malaria I have had considerable experience in the treatment of Malaria here, in Bombay, and I am in a position to confirm the views of these doctors quoted above. I have found the alkaloids used by Col. Acton and Dr. Fletcher to be very reliable in their action against obstinate cases of Malaria. There are one or two preparations obtainable in Bombay which, I am reliably informed, contain all the Alkaloids tried by those researches. One of these is the well-known malarial specific named Paludina, which in my hands, has given the best result in the treatment of these obstinate and chronic malarial cases provided, of course, it is taken properly, regularly and for, at least a month. Another such preparation hails from Italy which has also proved efficacious in obstinate cases.—Yours, etc.,

MEDICUS.

Bombay Dec. 22.

A SOLUTION FOR UNENPLOYMENT.

A PROPOSAL FOR EDUCATIONAL COLONIES.

(By Mail, through A. P.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

A meeting to study the possibilities of co-operation between the Indian Middle classes and the Anglo-Indian community with special reference to the newly-formed Modern Agricultural Association Ltd, was held the other day, in Calcutta, and the following note is circulated for the information of the public:—

"For many years now it has been successfully maintained that the educational colony might do much for the solution of the problem of Anglo-Indian employment.

The hope for the educational colonies plan is founded on the science of "Homecrofting" which has received much attention of late. Homecrofting in the systematic cultivation of food for one's use. It has been demonstrated that a family even with less than an acre of land, can by means of a very moderate amount of labour produce a great part of its own food by Homecrofting.

"Homecrofting" is easy when a number of people are working together in a colony. It is then possible to subdivide labour at first, and give general instruction and guidance in a way that will enable the "Homecrafters" very soon to apply their labour usefully.

The educational colony would apply the Homecrafting plan with the young to solve together the problems of industrial training and employment. In the educational Homecrofting colony there would be some well-equipped industries in which young men could work for, say a four hours' shift daily, learning industrial work practically. They would soon earn enough to live upon whilst learning and they would, of course, have opportunities for learning the technical part of the work. A few years in an educational colony ought to fit an intelligent young man for good industrial employment. Enthusiasts say that they would not want to leave, but would rather develop their own holdings and, working cooperatively with their neighbours make a living in the colony. Practice must show to what extent that would be realised, but at all events there would be no hurry for them to leave till they found suitable openings for which they were well qualified (see in this connection the description of the plan in Appendix Vol. VII of the report of the Calcutta University Commission, p. 18).

Even married men with a family could earn a training though perhaps in a somewhat longer time, in such "Schools" as these. They would, at all events, give them at once means of self-support. A very important feature of the educational colony is that the children could, as part of the instruction, do work by which they also would begin at once to contribute something to the family income.

The greater question is how we are to have some well-equipped up-to-date industries for the colonies and the answer given is that we should get the Government if possible, or some competent body to guarantee a certain amount of custom for simple articles manufactured. With a guarantee of this kind the colony would be able at first to specialise in some line. It could, for instance, produce one kind of leather and perhaps of leather goods; another suggestion is that it should produce biscuits and also specialise at first in one or two sorts. A guarantee of support would render possible such specialisation which, of course, would simplify things very much, but gradually the industries, would increase the variety of their output. For the training of their young workers also some variety would be necessary, but colonies would rely mainly at first on some special lines for their income and on the support they would get. It is important, however, that a Homecrofting colony would have quite a considerable number of industries of its own, which would be useful also for educational purposes.

A leading firm might be the agent for the colony's manufacturing industries, at all events able businessmen could consent to be directors to help useful sociological work; the directors could see that capable people were put in charge. Under these condition there should be no difficulty about getting the capital for the industries as shareholders would have a gilt-edged security.

Educational colonies open up a great variety of possibilities including those of "dual employment" about which a good deal has been written lately and people who wanted to settle on the land would have every reason to settle round an educational colony.

The undersigned feel that some effort ought to be made to carry out this plan now that it has been studied with universal approval. All interested are requested to communicate with T. G. Cuyper, Esq. 11/1, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

(Sd.) H. Gidney; (Sd.) T. G. Cuyper; (Sd.) W. G. Burgess; (Sd.) L. T. Maguire; (Sd.) F. W. Chippendale; (Sd.) J. M. Petavel.

RANGOON'S RESOLVE TO GET PURE MILK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 21.

With a view to solve to a certain extent the difficult problem of the supply of pure milk to the inhabitants of the city and to establish a moel dairy, a public meeting was held this evening presided over by Dr. Ba Yin, President of the Rangoon Corporation. It was resolved to form a Co-operative Dairy Society with a capital of Rs. 50,000 divided into 5,000 shares of which the Municipal Corporation has taken 1,000 shares. The initiative in the matter was taken by Dr. Ba Yin. The Corporation had presiously resolved to promote the formation of such a society. The milk officer of the Corporation has been appointed provisional secretary of the Society.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

We have to report a slightly better feelin in the tone of our market, with Whites and Grey Mull Dhooties attracting the most attention. Grey Shirtings are still very quiet, but there is a tendency to hope for more activity in this section after the turn of the year.

Enquiry for replacements is only of retail character, but as stocks are by no means large and as dealers look for a broadening of demand on the conclusion of harvesting operations, which in many districts are now drawing to a close, a revival of interest in import business is anticipated during the earlier part of 1925.

Grey Shirtings.—The market is quiet. Clearances have been very small, but values have remained steady at last week's rates.

Dhooties.—In so far as Mull styles are concerned a distinct improvement is in evidence and prices have appreciated about 3 pies per pair, whilst Shirting and Finished qualities are comparatively neglected.

Whites—Show further improvement and bazar rates for cloths made from American Cotton have advanced 6to 9 pies per piece, whilst those manufactured from Egyptian are better to the extent of 1 to 2 annas, owing to the strength of the raw material.

Miscellaneous.—There is nothing fresh to report.

Yarns.—This class remains uninteresting.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

During the period under review this market has been very dull and values have in consequence, depreciated. Clearances are poor and no improvement is expected before the New Year.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality tond tickets:—

Mule	10½s	Rs.	4- 3-0 to 4 7-0
Mule	12½s	,,	4- 6-0 to 4-10-0
Mule	14½s	,,	4-10-0 to 4-14-0
Mule	16½s	,,	4-11-6 to 4-15-6
Mule	20½s	,,	5- 3-0 to 5- 7-0
Mule	22s	,,	5- 5-0 to 5- 9-0

COAL.

There is on the whole a slightly better tone in the market and although the increase in orders is not great at the same time it is healthy sign. There are more enquiries for both first and second class coals, and with prices on a low basis there is every inducement for buyers to purchase their requirements now. Raisings are below normal, and stocks are being reduced. The supply of wagons continues fairly good.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Deshurghus Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.

11 and 12 Seams Jherria Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

10 Seam Jharria Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

Raneegunge Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7.

The following is the Gunny Market Report of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., dated Calcutta, 16th December, 1924:—

Heavy Goods.—This market continues quiet and prices are easier all round. Enquiry is small and with the exception of a few sales in "B" Twills for January/March, there is nothing of interest to report.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for December at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs 60-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for December at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 57-0-0 to Rs. 56-8-0 for April/June at Rs. 54-8-0; Woolpacks (10lbs.) for January/March at Rs. 2-12-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for December at Rs. 58-0-0; A. Twills (48in.) for March at Rs. 70-0-0 basis Twil Ore Pockets (16 ozs.) for December at Rs. 30-0-0 to Rs. 29-8-0; Woolpacks for April/June at Rs. 2-13-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Hy. C.'s (2in. blue) for December at Rs. 61-4-0 striped; Hy. C.'s for December at Rs. 61-8-0, for April June at At Rs. 53-0-0; A. Twills for December at Rs. 72-0-0, for May at Rs. 66-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for December at Rs. 61-0-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 57-0-0 to Rs. 56-8 for April at Rs. 55-8-0, for April/Jne at Rs. 54-8-0 to Rs. 54-54-4-0 to Rs. 54-8-0, for Suly September at Rs. 52-0-0.

Hessians.—ruled quiet during the early part of the interval, and values were somewhat irregular. Towards the close, shippers have shown some interest in the January/March position and Prices of forward goods are rather firmer. Sellers however, are less inclined to sell and the business done has been of small extent.

9 Porters for Ready and December at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-0 0 for January/March at Rs. 17-3-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 17-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 16-0-0.

II Porters for Ready and December at Rs. 20-14-0 to Rs. 21-0-0 to Rs. 20-8 0 to Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 10-10-0 for January/March at Rs. 202-6-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20-8-0, for April June at Rs. 19-12-0 to Rs. 19-8-0.

40 in.—12 ozs. for January at Rs. 21-15-0 basis.

40in.—11 ozs. January at Rs. 23-0-0.

LATE MR. MONTAGU.

MR. KEYNES' TRIBUTE.

J. M. K. writes in "The Nation and the Athenaeum":—

"Most of the newspaper accounts which I have read do less than justice to the remarkable personality of Edwin Montagu. He was one of those who suffer violent fluctuations of mood, quickly passing from reckless courage and self-assertion to abject panic and dejection—always dramatizing life and his part in it, and seeing himself and his own instincts either in the most favourable or in the most unfavourable light, but seldom with a calm and steady view. Thus it was easy for the spiteful to convict him out of his own mouth, and to belittle his name by remembering him only when his face was turned towards the earth. At one moment he would be Emperor of the East riding upon an elephant, clothed in rhetoric and glory; but at the next a beggar in the dust of the road, crying for alms but murmuring under his breath cynical and out-rageous wit which pricked into dustier dust the rhetoric and the glory.

That he was an Oriental, equipped nevertheless with the intellectual technique and atmosphere of the West, drew him naturally to the political problems of India, and allowed an instinctive, mutual sympathy between him and its peoples. But he was interested in all political problems and not least in the personal side of politics, and was most intensely a politician. Almost everything else bored him. Some memoir-writers have suggested that he was really a scientist, because with Nature he could sometimes find escape from the foot-lights. Others, judging from his parentage and from his entering the City in the last two years of his life, make out that he was, naturally, a financier. This also is far from the truth. I saw him intimately in the Treasury and in the financial negotiations of the Peace Conference; and, whilst his general judgment was good, I do not think that he cared, or had great aptitude for the problems of pure finance. Nor—though he loved money for what it could buy—was he interested in the details of money-making.

Mr. Lloyd George was, of course, the undoing of his political career—as, indeed, Montagu always said that he would be. He could not keep away from that bright candle. But he knew, poor moth, that he would burn his wings. It was from his tongue that I, and many others, have heard the most brilliant, true, and witty descriptions of that (in his prime) undescribable. But whilst, behind the scenes, Montagu's tongue was master, his weaknesses made him, in action, the natural tool and victim: for, of all men, he was one of the easiest to use and throw on one side. It used to be alleged that a certain very Noble Lord had two footmen, of whom one was lame and the other swift of foot, so that letters of resignation carried by the one could be intercepted by the other before their fatal delivery at No. 10. Edwin Montagu's letters were not intercepted; but the subtle intelligencer of human weakness, who opened them, knew that by then the hot fit was over and the cold was blowing strong. They could be ignored or used against the writer—at choice.

I never knew a male person of big mind like his who was more addicted to gossip than Edwin Montagu. Perhaps this was the chief reason why he could not bear to be out of things. He was an inveterate gossip in the servants' hall of secretaries and officials. It was his delight to debate, at the Cabinet, affairs of State, and then to come out and deliver to a little group, a brilliant and exposing parody, aided by mimicry, of what each of the great ones, himself included, had said. But he loved it better when he could push gossip over into intimacy. He never went for long without an intense desire to unbosom himself, even to exhibit himself, and to squeeze out of his confidant a drop of—perhaps reluctant—affection. And then again he would be silent and reserved beyond bearing, sitting stonily with his great hand across his mouth and a staring monocle.

With better health and—what would probably have accompanied it—a more controlled and equable temperament, Edwin Montagu might have rivalled the career of Disraeli; but he was more lovable as he was.

TRADE UNIONS AND ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I think it necessary to invite th attention of the different trade unions the views of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on trade unions and other allied matters. That the employers should be excessively one-sided is not to be wondered at. What appears to be very disquieting is what the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee said in reply, which is brimful of assurances of special attention to the employers' big demands in respect of the proposed measures. It is impossible not to feel perturbed, as is quite ntural, by the unexpected official observations and we do not know now precisely what conclusion to draw therefrom. Whether the Bills would be protective in their scope or cruelly restrictive of the workmen's little liberty, already woefully circumscribed by their sad economic position and the position of advantage of their predominant partners is very difficult to say. The impression which the entire proceedings relating to workmen's concerns creates in one's mind is one of grave misgiving. What is sauce for the gander ought in justice to be also sauce for the goose. I do not see any reason why the trade unions should not develop on the lines of the different Chambers of Commerce (which are but trade unions of employers although not passing current under this name.) The view that the workmen's Compensation legislation is premature is full of grim humour. I have not yet heard of vital principles and moral laws being subject to climatic conditions. The entire proceedings admit of being summarised into one sentence: "Workmen should only exist for their employers and not for themselves, even outside the office or the workshop" The whole proceedings require to be sent to the different trades unions in India, Burma and Ceylon and also to the British Trades Unions to enable them to judge how matters stand for workers in India. —Yours etc.,

SURENDRA MOHAN MITRA.

North Bantra, Howrah.

Dece. 18.

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN SI

WAYS AND MEANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 2

Addressing the 3rd session of the S Muslim Educational Conference the H Mr. Gulamhusen Hidayutallah, Ministe Local Self-Government traced the histor Muslim Education and suggested ways means for its improvement. One of the cepts of Islam, he said, was to procure cation whenever it was obtainable even vond the seas. The Hindus were not enjoined but in spite of this limitation Hindu community had shown commend zeal in the pursuit of learning. Islam a bright record in the past. It carried torch of learning from east to west. bore the banner of civilization from Asi Europe. It boasted of many universit It spread through Sind to India and brou general advancement in its wake. Sind one time thronged with Arabic and Per scholars of great eminence. Its mosq were the centres of learning and its M vies and Mullahs were the preceptors of Hindus. This was in pre-Britis di With the advent of British rule Arabic Persian were replaced by Sindhi as the cial language of the province. The cha affected adversely the vernacular educat of the Muslim community. The open of vernacular schools only in large ci also had an untoward effect on Mahomed education, as a large bulk of the populati being attached to the land, dwelt in ru areas. Mahomedans also looked down English education till lately when the fir educational luminary of the Muslim comm ity Sir Sayyad Ahmad founded the A garh Muslim University and taking his le Khan Bahadur Hassanally E. Handi foun ed the Sind Madressah at Karachi to whi most of the present educated Mahomeds belonged. The difficulty experienced abt vernacular schools was more acute. As gards English schools the want of prop educational facilities was the main cause of the general ignorance and backwardne which had resulted in weakness, helplessne, improvidence, poverty, folly and vice in to community. Later some leaders of te community exerted themselves in this direction but Government did not support them. For instance the late Mr. Bhurgri introduced the Educational Cess Bill by which n anna per rupee assessment was to be levied for the purpose of education but Govenment did not sanction it. It was only then that Anglo-Vernacular schools came to be founded by several leaders and friends of the community.

START SOCIETIES.

Referring to ways and means for improving the educational, moral and material st of the community the Hon. Mr. Hidyatulhh suggested the formation of societies on the lines of the Servant of India Society by which selfless workers dedicated to the cause of the uplift of their community could go about with the message of education to each Muslim hamlet and village in Sind. He further suggested that Mullah schools should be transformed into properly organised primary schools on lines of local board schools under trained teachers having in addition mullahs attached to them for religious education. He also advocated that all the local boards should introduce free and compulsory education. With regard to secondary education he recommended the introduction of English in the upper three primary standards as there were not many English schools in the province. He also suggested that in the existing hostels accommodation should be reserved for Mahomedan boys and a mosque and a religious preceptor attached to each and further provision made for a larger number of scholarships than at present. Coming to Collegiate education the Hon. Minister advocated the inclusion of Islamic history in the University curriculum and the founding of an Arabic chair in colleges. Referring to the need of the community in the higher ranks of the public services, professions and commerce he said that the Muslim community could not hold its own by merely producing clerks. They must produce men of real calibre who could rise to commendable heights in all departments of life. He appealed to his community to raise a large fund for scholarships for higher and technical education for their young men. He also pleaded for female education. In the scheme of nature, he said, woman was designed to be not merely man's appendage or a superfluity vassal, or retainer. During infancy, childhood and adolescence woman was man's guide, friend and philosopher. Muslim history was replete with instances where woman had achieved high educational and political attainments. Even to-day the Begum of Bhopal was a living example of womanly accomplishments. Finally he appealed to all to be up and doing in a concerted effort in the common cause.

A RATLAM GRIEVANCE.

RATLAM, Dec. 19.

The Secretary of the Dharmik Satyagraha Committee, Ratlam wires:—

"On the 18th instant Shriveshnaw Sadhoo died in the State Hospital. The news came to the Dharmik Satyagrah Committee. Police was asked to hand over the body to volunteers for performing ceremonies, but the reply was that the body "would be given" to sweepers and not volunteers. Hearing this about 400 Hindus gathered round the Hospital. They asked for the body. Volunteers asked the First-Class Magistrate to hand it over. He ordered police to hand it over to us, but the body was not handed over to us but to Narandas under custody.

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EXPLOITING MURDER.

LET THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS JUDGE.

Mr. H.. N. Brailsford writes in "New Leader":—

A cowardly murder has been answered by an outbreak of Imperialism. It is right that we should pay, first of all, our tribute of regret and respect to the soldier who fell in Cairo at his post of duty. One phrase in the British ultimatum we may make our own. This cold-blooded assassination was one of a long series, the prevalence of such crimes does indeed expose the Egyptians to the censure of the civilised world. But when this has been said, we must face the fact that the crime of a group of Egyptian fanatics has led the British Government into a grave political excess. The serious part of this ultimatum is not the demands, exaggerated as these are, which bear directly on the expiation of this murder. If Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Austen Chamberlain had been content to punish and even to humiliate Egypt, they would have done what Mussolini did, when an Italian officer engaged on a diplomatic mission was murdered in Greece. He called for apologies and a fine, and used force to exact them, but he did not use the occasion as a pretext for demands which would permanently weaken Greece and agrandise Italy. But that is what the British Government has done. It has exploited this murder to fortify its own political and economic position in the Soudan. There are three unpleasant parallels to this affair. Austria's demands on Serbia after the Serajevo murder seems by comparison gentle. Mussolini was more dramatic, but less grasping. The third precedent is what the Kaiser did in China, when two German missionaries were murdered in 1897. He seized the port of Kiao-Chau. We in effect have taken the Sudan, with the waters of the Nile included.

BY WHAT JURISDICTION?

Public opinion in this country at the time of Mussolini's escapade was very critical of his thesis that a government must be held responsible for the murder, by political fanatics on its territory, of a distinguished foreigner. It is possible that the police of Cairo (who are under a British officer, one Russel Pasha) were remiss. So, on occasion, by such a test, are the London police: was not the late General Wilson shot in the open street in the West End? It may be said that Zaghloul Pasha has excited the passions of the people. But one recalls that he himself was the victim of the last of these political crimes. An extremist fired at and wounded him only a few months ago. That event disposes of any possible suspicion that he or his party are in league with this gang of assassins. It was proper to ask for an expression of regret, for the punishment of the criminals, and also for compensation for the family of Sir Lee Stack. A fine is another matter, and this indemnity of £500,000 is explicitly called a fine. By what right, by what jurisdiction, does one government fine another? This assumption that a British Cabinet has the authority to sentence and fine another independent and sovereign government (for we have recognised that status in Egypt) is one of the strangest details of this ultimatum. The League of Nations, after due process before its Court, might impose a fine on a guilty government. But this action of ours is Lynch law.

It would be pedantic to discuss this affair as though it were a private murder. It is a savage political excess, which reveals the whole peril of our relations with Egypt. If Labour were in office to-day, one supposes that Mr. MacDonald would, after this murder, have pointed out to Zaghloul Pasha that a settlement is more imperative and urgent than ever. There would have been an earnest effort, with all haste, to reach an understanding. The Tory Government cares nothing for an understanding. With clattering cavalry round the Parliament House, and circling aeroplanes in the skies, it has coved Cairo. By the seizure of the Customs it has applied what M. Poincare would call sanctions. And so, with an ultimatum and a few days of military display, it has changed the whole political situation in the Nile Valley. In the first place, the effective independence of Egypt is destroyed.

A PUPPET POLITICIAN.

The grant of independence was always unreal while our garrison remained in Cairo. It has now, by its manoeuvres round the Parliament House, compelled the resignation of Zaghloul Pasha, who had behind him a solid nation and an almost unanimous Chamber. In his place there has been installed as Premier—one might almost say that our lancers installed him—a politician of the familiar puppet type, a landowner of Turkish origin, one of those pliable rich men who used, in the days before independence, to draw Ministerial salaries while we governed Egypt under martial law. Ziwar Pasha has adjourned Parliament and will next dissolve it. He will govern, "as he puts it without Parliament, which means that Lord Allenby will govern behind his mask, and Egypt, so our Tories reckon, will be "settled" to their liking. One cannot dispose of an awakened nation in this way. The Egyptians are not a fighting people, but they do not lack tenacity; they will not forget their nationalism, nor cease to struggle for the reality of independence. One cannot impose "gratitude" by ultimatum. We may deceive ourselves by such cant, but the Egyptians remember that we occupied their country to collect the interest on the bondholders' debt. They remember, too, that fifty or sixty several times British Governments have promised to withdraw that garrison which still parades before their Parliament House.

THE FRUITS OF ANNEXATION.

About our procedure in the Soudan there is less disguise. Last week the forms which regulate the joint rule or condominium of the Egyptian and British Governments in the Soudan were still observed. The army consisted partly of Egyptian battalions, partly of native Soudanese levies, under British and Egyptian officers. Its oath of allegiance was to King Fuad. This at one stroke we have changed. The Egyptian troops and officers have been driven out. The oath is now taken, not to King Fuad, but to the Soudan Government, which means the British officers and officials in Khartoum. This may not legally amount to annexation, but it carries with it all the fruits of annexation. But, after all, it may be said, the Soudan was "morally" ours. It is true that Kitchener organised its reconquest, and that the heads of its administration have been British for a quarter of a century, but two-thirds of Kitchener's troops were Egyptians. Year by year the Egyptian tax-payer has maintained the army which held it. Again and again, in the earlier years, subventions from the Egyptian treasury met the deficit in the Soudanese budget. Egyptians have murdered; they may retort that we have robbed.

Turn if you would understand how this transaction must be viewed by Egyptians, to the clauses of the ultimatum which relate to irrigation. Egypt, as everyone knows, has lived from the earliest dawn of history on the water of the Nile. Without its fertilising flood the Nile Valley would be a desert. When first we began to use the waters of the Upper Nile in the Soudan for irrigation, there was much alarm in Egypt, and some said that the river was already too low for navigation. We were bent upon extending cotton growing in the Gezireh district for the benefit of that favoured syndicate which includes so many ornaments of our ruling class among its shareholders.* The promise was given, however, that not more than 300,000 feddans should be irrigated. Such is our righteous indignation at the murder of Sir Lee Stack that we have felt obliged to withdraw our pledged word. We now assert our "right" to take an unlimited quantity of Nile water to irrigate an unlimited number of acres, and this water, in its turn, will doubtless earn unlimited dividends. Was there ever such a profitable murder? Rarely have we paraded our economic Imperialism so cynically before the eyes of a startled but critical world.

THE LEAGUE AT STAKE.

We have our choice as a nation. We may pursue the career of Empire with clattering lancers and circling aeroplanes; we may seize territories for which others have been taxed; we may tap at the source for the benefit of our investors the river which made the most ancient of the world's civilisations. We may, on the other hand, follow the policy of peace and disarmament, and lead the world in the adoption of arbitration. These courses we cannot combine. We made a noise in the world when Mussolini questioned the right of the League of Nations to interfere between him and the Greeks. If we succeed in procuring the rejection of the petition which the Egyptian Parliament has sent to Geneva, we shall by that act destroy our own moral credit and the League as well. The Egyptians have not conducted their affairs wisely: it would not be for the good of the Soudan that they should rule it, nor ought they to deny our interest in it. But the folly of their diplomacy does not excuse our violence, when we claim to settle the ownership of the Soudan and the use of the Nile without reference to their interests and their historic rights. To call this a "domestic" issue, to plead that we "reserved" this subject, is to beg the question. We had no right to make ourselves judges in our own cause. Neither Egypt nor the Soudan is or ever was included in the British Empire. The "New Leader" urged throughout the summer that this dispute over the Soudan should be referred to the League of Nations for settlement. Let is be asked to confer a mandate, and to lay down conditions, both as to finance and as to the use of the Nile which will be fair to the Egyptians, the Soudanese and ourselves. We cannot pose as champions of the League if we refuse its jurisdiction when our own claims are at stake. We hope that before the League's Council meets in Rome the Labour Party, through its leaders, will have declared in the plainest language and before the world, as the I.L.P. has already done, that it expects the League to intervene, and the British Government to submit to its mediation.

*Lord Derby, Lady Wolmer, Brig.-Gen. Asquith, F. J. Tennant, with Sir Otto Beit, Sir Lionel Philips, F. Dudley Docker, etc.—See New Leader, December 15, 1922.

SIND STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

We have received the report of the First All-Sind Students' Conference, which was held at Hyderabad in June last. The first Sind Students' Conference was in reality not the first. Only the body existing since 1918 had changed its creed and activities during the Non-Co-operation days, and Non-Co-operation having subsided now in June last, the original organization was revived. Amongst the resolutions passed were some to encourage Swadeshi, Girls' Education, Hindi and Urdu as the *lingua franca*, and Sindhi in secondary schools; and to discourage drink and tobacco amongst the students. Professor Vamani's presidential speech is briefly reproduced in original Sindhi and also translated in English.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION (MILITARY.)

Mr. Dilbagrai, Late Secretary, All-India S.A.S. Association, (Military) writes to say from Jubbulpore:—

"Under orders of A.G. in India the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association (Military) has been dissolved and the undersigned resigned the Secretaryship. Members are requested to inform the undersigned as to how the un-expended balance of ful. is should be disposed of and if they have any objection in paying it into the Funds of the parent Association."

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AHMEDABAD LOCAL BOARDS.

REPRESENTATION OF "DEPRESSED" CLASSES.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

The election date for the Taluka and district Local Boards of Ahmedabad District was December 1. Only few Swarajists and No-Changers have been elected.

Due to lack of competent polling officers in some places, many voters who had come for voting from a long distance of 8 to 10 miles, had to return without voting at many polling stations.

The lists of the voters were incomplete and incorrect. Many persons entitled to vote had to abstain from voting as their names were not entered in these lists. It was a wonder that some voters for District Board were not entitled to vote for Taluka Board elections.

But now the elections are over. There remains the question of nominations and the elections of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of these Boards. Local Boards receive the local cess from *Antyajas* even, but up to now these boards have totally neglected this class. These *Antyajas* remain without education, without medical aid and without any kind of convenience of water. Under Rule 5 of the New Local Board Act, the Collector is authorised to nominate one member from the Depressed Classes. Unless there is some member to represent this class in these Boards, there is no hope of their grievances being redressed a bit. This is a pure human service. The functions of Local Boards are more social than political. If Government wants to look after the welfare of these hard-pressed poor *Antyajas*, the Collector should nominate one *Antyaja* member in each Taluka Board.

The other question is of the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents. Under Rule 21 of new Local Boards Act salaried Government servants cannot be Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Local Boards. But there are some Police Patels who are trying to be elected as Presidents. They draw their salaries annually. They are treated like the servants of lower grade, and they have to carry out the orders of any Government officer, whether a Police officer or a Collector.

The chief motive of Rule 21 is that the Local Boards should be purely under public control.

To make these Boards solely independent without an interference from Government these Police Patels whose functions are merely to carry out Government orders of every kind, should not be and could not be elected Presidents or Vice-Presidents.

BENGAL NATIONAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

At a meeting of the Central National Mahomedan Association it was decided to call a conference of representative Mahomedans of Bengal on the 29th and 30th December. The Association also decided to send a message of welcome to Prince Arthur of Connaught to India. It also reaffirmed the request of the Muslim community contained in its memorial to the Montford Reforms Commission of 1917 regarding its demands for increased representation in the Bengal Legislative Council. It states, "It is a grievous wrong that the Mahomedans who form a majority of the population in the presidency of Bengal should be put in a minority in the Bengal Legislative Council." It was also decided by the Association to withdraw the imputation on the Viceroy.

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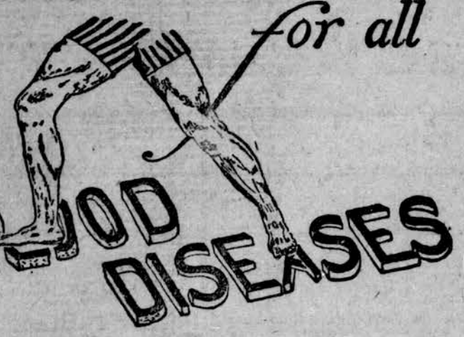

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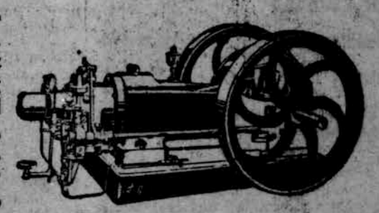

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